密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

Entered as Second Class matter, May 1917, at the U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

VOLUME XXII　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1922　　NUMBER 1

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PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interests
R. B. LIBBY, Financial Editor and Business Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

C. F. REMER, (America)　　PETER S JOWE,
HIN WONG, (Canton)　　(Hankow)

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE; POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

IN THE COURSE OF an interview with correspondents of the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* in Shanghai last week, Dr. Sun Yat-sen stated emphatically that he had no intention of repudiating any loan or loans which were legally contracted by the Peking government. He wanted that fact to be understood clearly. Although there may be some misapprehension regarding just what Dr. Sun means by the words "legally contracted," his statement should bring a sigh of relief in certain foreign diplomatic circles where many sleepless nights have been spent in studying legal formulas for the government that has existed in Peking for the last half dozen years since the parliament was dissolved.

A READING PUBLIC fed upon a conglomeration of misinformation carefully compiled to deceive, half-truths hand-picked and skillfully pieced together to serve a selfish purpose, and propaganda bought and paid for out of politicians' expense accounts, well might be expected to be overwhelmed with a confusion and conflict of opinions and views. This is exactly the situation as regards the world reading public in relation to China today. Is it any wonder that the American people, whose support and active assistance China counts on in the present crisis, is befuddled and bemuddled when the doctored press reports given out throughout the country are, in forty-nine percent of the cases, prepared with the deliberate intent of concealing the real facts? China solicits America's help and yet China through its government, such as there is, deliberately pays news gathering organizations and newspaper correspondents to feed the reading public of the world, including the United States, upon propaganda reports, which to say the least are not calculated to help guide honest information seekers to an intelligent opinion of what really is going on. Do you wonder that the people a few thousand miles away residing in countries in which honesty in press utterances has become so well established that it is accepted as a matter of course, fail to understand how it is that a leader licked to a frazzle in one part of the country can pack up his government and migrate over to another field of activity and be proclaimed a victor entitled to the right to dictate terms of peace? It simply is not being done that way in other places where a fight decides something and a decision is a decision. It may be all right for the vanquished to be given an opportunity to save face,

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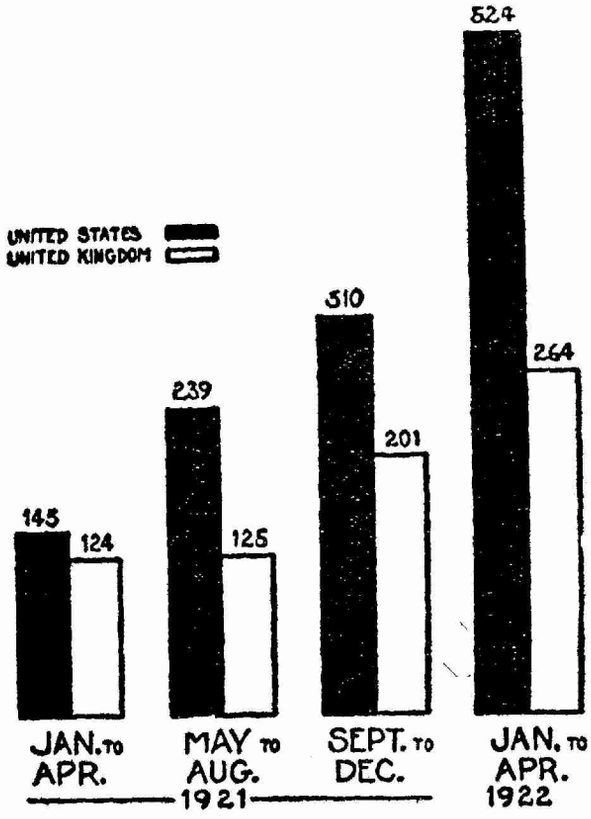
to get out as gracefully as possible, but a material harm is done to the American public opinion by the doings of agents of the propaganda section of the department of political camp followers, or advance agents as the case may be. A few more free and frank discussions of real facts by those responsible for conditions as they are, and a few less press-agent prepared interviews by publicity agents, whose religious duty it is to see that their masters are not permitted to say for publication anything that might sound too silly or might harm them with somebody somewhere at home or abroad, would be about the best thing for the good of honest public opinion on China.

THE EXTENT TO WHICH the United States has succeeded England as the world's center for investment capital is shown by the diagram reprinted herewith from the August issue of the *World's Work*.



SALES OF FOREIGN SECURITIES IN NEW YORK AND LONDON

This diagram is based upon figures compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the London Joint City and Midland Bank, and compares the volume of sales of foreign securities in London and New York by four months' periods since the beginning of 1921. These figures are of special interest out here to both Chinese and Americans. To the Chinese they are important for the reason that this country for a considerable number of years to come must be a borrowing nation and America's position as the world's center for investment capital is hence of vital importance to China in shaping her foreign policies. To the American merchant in this part of the world the figures are important for the reason that foreign trade follows the loan and if intelligent policies are adopted it will lead to a gradual increase and development of American commerce in this part of the world which will gradually displace the position of Europe in these markets.

LITTLE HSU LIKE SO many other great men, Hindenburg, the Kaiser, Ludendorff, Lansing, has issued his apologia. He is, according to himself a much misjudged man, and republics as everyone knows are ungrateful. Little Hsu has neither sold his country to Japan nor has he done a single evil thing in his entire career. His press agent who handled his English version has done well with his publicity. Unfortunately for Little Hsu, he is associated with a defeat and the Chinese people, like all others, have little confidence in a failure. Had Little Hsu defeated Wu Pei-fu he would have been where Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-ling are today. But he was defeated. An apology two years after the fact smacks of too much desire to get back. What has Little Hsu been doing during two years? Has he been studying Buddhism in the quiet of his Shanghai residence? Not at all. He has been running up and down the country trying to assist in military expeditions against the Peking government, all of which failed. He has been giving financial aid to irreconcilable factions, all of which have been failures. Perhaps had he taken to literature long ago he would not today have so many military and political failures to his credit. In his statement, Little Hsu spoke of the interest he was paying on loans which he had contracted for the benefit of the people of Mongolia. Where did he get the money to pay the interest? Whose money is he spending now? Did he inherit money from his father or has he "squeezed" it from the Chinese people? It was a good thing for China when Little Hsu was defeated. It will be a better day when many more of his type are defeated. His return is to be dreaded like the annual return of cholera, famine and flood.

ONE OF THE MOST serious difficulties with Chinese politics is that the Chinese politicians know so little about their own country. Their minds run to generalizations and they turn details aside as unworthy of a great man. A foreigner recently discussed certain economic phases of China's international position with a possible premier. He was surprised at the statistical statement of the case. He had some idea of what was wrong, but the figures were too much for him. There were too many ten thousands. Yet China's present problem is entirely an economic one and can only be solved by economic methods. If the provinces pay up their taxes, any government can be organized in Peking, but the provinces will not pay up. They cannot afford to pay up. A misunderstanding has arisen with regard to provincial seizure of revenue which requires some explanation. Formerly each province sent to Peking tribute money or goods. In return, under the loose governmental organization of the Ching dynasty, the province was supposed to have protection to life and property. In a word, an army was stationed in the province. After the revolution, the armies under the Tuchuns, became the most important governmental factors within the provinces and, therefore, were able to determine the destination of provincial funds. If Kiangsu used to send, for example, $5,000,000 to Peking, most of which Peking returned for the upkeep of the troops within the province, the Tuchun kept the money and only sent a report to Peking. That of course is bad government but it is a fact, and at this moment in China facts should be faced squarely.

NO force exists in the country which can change this system today. The provincial chiefs are afraid to send their revenue to Peking, because any government in that city, will undoubtedly use such funds to destroy the power of the provincial chiefs. Yet as China is organized the government's main source of income should be from the land tax and other provincial taxes, for other sources of revenue have profligately been mortgaged to foreigners. Here is a vicious circle: without money there can be no government. The government must obtain money from the provinces. The provinces refuse to part with money to the central government, fearing that to do so would be close to political suicide. If the government cannot get money from the provinces it cannot function. Therefore there is no government in China today.

BUT this cannot continue forever. Certain foreign obligations will have to be met and the Chinese themselves are wearying of the spectacle. The country is too important and the people are too sane to permit this apparently unending juggling of power between the provincial feudal lords and an impotent central government. What the Chinese will do is difficult to say. Twenty-five times in their history they were faced with such dilemmas and twenty-five times they took the water buffalo by the horns and threw him. Dynasty after dynasty crumbled before the wrath of the people. Will not the feudal dynasties now disturbing China also fall?

JUST TWO MONTHS before the crash came in European finances, before the world learned that Germany was suffering from a form of bankruptcy which may turn out to be genuine while some brand it as a fake, Frank A. Vanderlip, one of the most successful bankers of America, gave out an interview in Berlin in which he said that "Germany, with all central Europe, is on the down grade, headed for a financial crash." It has come. Mr. Vanderlip, who sized up the situation after he had spent considerable time in Europe talking with leading statesmen and business men and using the eyes that God gave him and experience as a financial leader trained for him, said in substance that the solution of the knotty problem was a task for Europe and not the United States. However difficult and disappointing the realization may be, Europe is just now beginning to see that in expressing this view Mr. Vanderlip was speaking the sentiment of the American public. Just here it is interesting to note the contrast between the view expressed by Mr. Vanderlip and presented to the American people through copyrighted press dispatches of leading American newspapers, and the view expressed by James M. Cox, democratic candidate in the last presidential election, and cabled over the world by a British news service. Governor Cox, after a breakfast with Lloyd George, commented with deep concern upon the seriousness of the situation, to which he said the United States held the master key. He was quoted as urging the United States to take the initiative and avert disaster, thereby expressing a view diametrically opposite that of Mr. Vanderlip. When it comes to influencing public opinion it is a foregone conclusion that in financial matters the judgment of a successful banker will carry far more weight than that of an unsuccessful politician.

MOST recent developments have proved the soundness of Mr. Vanderlip's judgment as may be seen when one reads his statement of two months ago, which follows:

"Economic fear need not drive us to help Europe, although there is every moral reason why we should. I do not see how, momentarily, we can wisely help Europe. Small loans would only defer the fatal day.

"Europe's troubles do not lie in her indebtedness to America because Europe is not giving that obligation the slightest serious thought. The matter hasn't even any psychological weight, as no continental nation is paying even the interest due the United States.

"The progress of Germany's financial decay will not follow the same lines as Austria's has followed, because there are essential differences. Germany has a population ten times greater, and consequently her problems are ten times as serious. Doles and charity have been maintained by Austria, but where are the funds to sustain 60,000,000 Germans? The German temper is not like the Austrian. German workers will not take deprivation and misery lying down. Germany has hardly started drinking of her own cup of misery. The real trial is ahead, and is likely to become a terrible burden upon the German people.

"Austria's collapse was so gradual that the world came to believe normal life could continue uninterrupted through inflation. But unparalleled disorganization would follow in German industry and finance long before the mark reached the level of the crown.

"The symptoms of impending collapse are beneath the surface. The first indications are found in the slowing down of industry. If existing financial conditions are not immediately improved, industrial stagnation is inevitable. Industry is caught between fatal alternatives. If the mark should rise, or even decline, industries quickly would lose their factitious advantages created by the fall of the mark; and if the mark declines further, banks will be unable to give industry the credits they need, which will bring production to a halt. Unemployment will ensue, with rising prices, similar to what has happened in Austria.

"The decline of the mark was orderly, until it recently fell to 500 to the dollar; and there is little promise that the difficulties thus created will not increase. Formerly there was some compensation in increased business but now there is a shortage of credit. The banks' funds in the form of deposits do not rise, and as a result, Germany is in the grip of an exceedingly tight money market, which is becoming tighter. Industries producing for the domestic market are beginning to close down.

"Momentarily German exports are somewhat stimulated but the stimulus will be short lived. Germany faces a period of increasing unemployment and increasing prices. And social disorder threatens.

"Chancellor Wirth's remarkable flair for politics has permitted him to weather the immediate crisis, and adjourn parliament; but with the reassembly of the Reichstag he is bound to face a growing opposition by labor, with attendant political and financial instability.

"It was still possible to save the German situation in June by the scheme then proposed for a German loan, partly to provide for anticipation of the indemnity payment over two or three years, and partly to stabilize the mark. But now a taxation program is being introduced, and a serious attempt is being made to balance the budget.

"An international loan was not possible without a reasonable adjustment of reparation demands, but France would not permit them to be discussed. The French obstinacy is understandable in view of the French financial position. Under the illusion of hoped-for indemnities, France spent 80,000,000,000 francs for reparation, and, charged it against the illusory entry 'expenditure recoverable,' Thus France is left with more than 80,000,000,000 francs in short time treasury paper afloat. The French ordinary and extraordinary budgets show enormous deficits, which must be met with French borrowings. That is why France cannot be reasonable. That is how there is created an impasse, whence German financiers see no escape.

"We in America already have lent Europe, in the last year, half a billion dollars. If conditions were right, we should grant a great credit. But conditions cannot be made right until indemnities are reasonably adjusted.

"The relinquishment of allied indebtedness to our government would not cure the situation, and I am firmly convinced that we should take no step in that direction. No more should Europe be permitted to escape her obligations with a wave of the hand. European countries should make formal recognition of their debts, and extend themselves by every possible economy to pay what they can.

"France cannot counterbalance her indebtedness to America with a doubtful and indefinite claim against Germany. Once recognized as debts owed, what America may decide to do about them is then another question. Then, in the problem of the utilization of the money repaid, world reconstruction should receive serious consideration."

COMMUNICATION

Editor,
The Weekly Review of the Far East.
Dear Sir:

While appreciating the views expressed in your editorial in the last issue on the subject of dinner dances introduced recently by a certain local hotel, we are afraid that you were laboring under the wrong assumption that the American returned students in Shanghai had a hand in the innovation or had actually promoted or encouraged it.

On the contrary, this club, which consists of the majority of the American returned students in Shanghai, has been always very careful in the selection of social entertainments for members and desires to state for your information that the American returned students in Shanghai as a body has never approved the introduction of public dances such as the one introduced by the hotel in question.

The fact of this particular case is that while there was a very generous distribution of invitations to members of our club by the management of the said hotel on the opening evening, less than half a dozen returned students availed themselves of the opportunity of attending the function and only one member, as far as we know, actually participated in one number on the program.

The guests were decidedly cosmopolitan, but the American returned students were conspicuous by their absence, according to eye-witnesses.

The club holds regular social meetings within its own clubhouse, to which admission is restricted and sees no necessity of fostering social functions which are essentially introduced for commercial purposes.

Trusting you will publish this letter and remove the impression thus created, we are,

Very truly yours,
THE AMERICAN RETURNED STUDENTS' CLUB
(Signed) Jabin Hsu,
for Executive Committee

August 29, 1922.

U. S. Flour Shipments to China and Japan

Heavy bookings of wheat, flour and cereal grains for export to China and Japan from the U. S. indicate a large movement of these commodities across the Pacific in the next several months. Much of the available cargo space in the various liners of the services out of this port has been booked for wheat and wheat products for the next ninety days, and options have been placed with several steamship lines for possible space now booked with lumber, but which may be cancelled, due to the log shortage. Another factorin the situation, one which may render still more space available in transpacific ships, is the possibility of nondelivery of lumber and other commodities from the interior if the railroad strike assumes more serious proportions. Flour and wheat exporters are eager for space, but are not attempting to close large contracts because of the possibility that better quotations may be forthcoming in the event of lumber cancellations; reservations, for the most part, constitute activities in futures. At present every ship out of Puget Sound and the Columbia River will sail with heavy shipments of flour, wheat and grain for some months to come.

European Aristocracy Fallen --Effect upon China

BY CHARLES P. BARKMAN

I.

ONE of the far-reaching results of the world war has been the down-fall of military monarchies which were built around dynasties whose royal lords held their power because of three conditions: First, they themselves were great landed proprietors; second, the nobles who were also large landholders formed the government, the court, the general staff of the army, and filled the chief administrative offices; third, they were not checked by a strong and numerous industrial or intellectual middle class. This has been true especially of the three great empires which have recently fallen. In Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Germany, the nobles have been raised to their positions of prominence and power by the ruling Prince, whom they have in turn supported in his position as Emperor. Thus, each played into the other's hands. Not only economically and politically, but also socially, they have been the lords of the realm.

The other two classes have been their servants; on them they have battened. In some instances the middle class has been all but negligible and, consequently, powerless; while, as in Russia and on the great estates of Poland and Hungary, where there has been little industry and only a rudimentary economic life, and where the soil has constituted the major portion of the wealth of the country, the mediaeval manorial system has been retained with many of its old characteristics. The land has been divided up into large properties belonging to noble families; for them the masses, the great "million footed," have toiled as serfs, tenants, or poorly paid laborers. We shall see that these have come into their own. There has been a great economic and political somersault of the first order.

Charles Seignobos, whose volume, *The Feudal Regime*, is an excellent work, has pointed out that there have been eight landed aristocracies in Europe during the last few decades. (1) in Russia, in the districts inhabited by the great Russians, and in the Ukraine; (2) in the Baltic provinces the "Baltic Barons have been superimposed upon the agrarian population of Esthonian and Letts"; (3) in Rumania where the landed proprietors intermarried with the Turkish nobles sent in to exploit the land; (4) in Hungary, where the Magyars have been buying up land in Slovakia and Rumania; (5) in Austria, where the aristocrats of the court at Vienna have possessed large estates; (6) in Prussia (especially East Prussia), where the well known Junkers have divided their time between their estates and their army appointments; (7) in Poland, where the greater part of the land belonged to the slachta, the old fighting stock; (8) and, in the countries bordering on Poland, i.e., Lithuania, White Russia, Western Ukraine, and Galicia, where immigrants from Poland have been superimposed upon the native stock.

The political revolt which has overturned all these aristocracies except a portion of those in East Prussia, is now being completed by an economic revolution which is expressing itself in the division of land. This agrarian revolt started in the least civilized portion of Europe, in Russia, where the abuses against the peasantry were greatest. The cry of the people was for "Land." The Bolsheviki promised more land and more peace than any other

faction and were accorded leadership. That they have not kept all their promises is another matter.

In other countries there has been an overturn. The "Baltic Barons" have retired from the Baltic countries, and the end of large domains has come. In Austria-Hungary, the nobility have been dispossessed of their former holdings more peaceably. According to a new land law in Austria, the maximum amount of land which may be held by one proprietor is about 475 acres, large properties being divided up among the peasants. In Hungary, a violent revolution threatened, and the soviets were in power five months, but after being overthrown the agrarian revolution has been proceeding according to law. Although the socialists are in power in Germany, the Prussian agrarian revolt has not yet taken place. The Prussian nobles have been more modern in their methods and have not suppressed the peasantry in such a manner as to cause violent reaction.

The significance of all this is great. The strongholds of royal families, i.e., the great estates, have fallen. With them has fallen the ever-present temptation to make war in order to strengthen their position. The result is, the condition of the masses has been raised, and militarism has been weakened if not dethroned. Who ever heard of peasants aggressively provoking a war with the peasants of a neighboring nation. Royalty and militarism have received a vital blow.

Turning to China, we find these "farmers of forty centuries" all have comparatively small holdings, some of them even "Lilliputian." They are renowned for their industry and their love-of peace. These small holdings encourage political decentralization in a country; indeed, they discourage all government for there is less need of it. This fact may well be borne in mind by those who finally bring order out of confusion in China and determine her future form of government.

In a subsequent article we shall see how this revolt has resulted in new forms of government, and how republican institutions have triumphed.

Hangchow Christian College, August 25, 1922.

Fists Across the Sea

The other day an English court sentenced one Horatio Bottomley to seven years at penal servitude. Mr. Bottomley was a member of Parliament, and was long editor of a weekly publication. His claim to notoriety arises largely from his hatred of America and Americans and from his efforts, persistently exercised through the columns of his paper and from his seat in the House of Commons, to make his fellow countrymen detest and execrate ours. It was not for this, however, that Mr. Bottomley was sentenced to seven years of penal servitude, but for what laymen might regard as a lesser offense. His case is now on appeal.

England has no monopoly of publicists of this species. In America we find specimens of the genus highly placed in the yellow, the pink and even in the quasi-respectable press; in the House, in the Senate and in public life.

Writers and editors are not to be hastily lumped in with the venomous species because what they write or print sometimes proves disagreeable reading in countries not their own. To stand up for the rights of their country and of their countrymen is part of their bounden duty. The length, breadth and depth of fair discussion are theirs by right; and it is not to be forgotten that this right was won for the English-speaking world only after centuries of struggle, by sturdy English writers, printers, parliamentary reporters and petit jurymen who laughed at prison bars until they saw the thing through. Fair discussion of international issues does not include wanton mischief-making. Fair discussion does not monger malicious stories reflecting on foreign nations, which though not known to be lies bear every mark of untruth. Its bounds are those of decency and of good faith.

We still recall with pleasant feelings of gratitude Robert Browning's excuse for being late to an appointment. The poet explained that he had remained overlong at his club in order to blackball a London editor who was notorious for his efforts to stir up animosities between England and America. The poet-philosopher knew that the blackball in social, in business and in political life is the surest exterminator of these trouble-makers.—From the *Saturday Evening Post.*

The Action of the Washington Conference respecting Extraterritorial Rights in China

BY CHARLES CHENEY HYDE

EVERY friend of China must experience gratification in the Resolution of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, December 10, 1921, dealing with extraterritorial jurisdiction in that country. In its preamble that Resolution takes note of the various treaties whereby the United States and Great Britain and Japan have within a score of years agreed to aid China in judicial reforms with a view to ultimate relinquishment of extraterritorial rights. It announced the sympathetic disposition of the assembled Powers towards the aspirations of China respecting jurisdictional and political and administrative freedom; it emphasizes the circumstance that appropriate action depends upon "the ascertainment and appreciation of complicated states of fact in regard to the laws and the judicial system and the methods of judicial administration of China" which the Conference is not in a position to determine. It is accordingly resolved:

"That the governments of the Powers above named shall establish a commission (to which each of such governments shall appoint one member) to inquire into the present practice of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China and into the laws and the judicial system and the methods of judicial administration of China, with a view to reporting to the governments of the several Powers above named their findings of fact in regard to these matters and their recommendations as to such means as they may find suitable to improve the existing conditions of the administration of justice in China and to assist and farther the efforts of the Chinese government to effect such legislation and judicial reforms as would warrant the several Powers in relinquishing, either progressively or otherwise, their respective rights of extraterritoriality."

It is declared that such Commission, to be constituted within three months after the adjournment of the Conference, is to be instructed (in accordance with detailed arrangements to be agreed upon) to submit its report and recommendations within one year after the first meeting of the Commission. Each of the Powers retains the right to accept or reject all or any portion of the recommendation of

the Commission; but in no case is its acceptance of any portion thereof either directly or indirectly to be dependent on the granting by China of any special concession, favor, benefit or immunity, whether political or economic. Provision is also made for the adherence to the Resolution of non-signatory Powers having by treaty extraterritorial privileges in China, upon specified notice of their accession thereto. An additional Resolution adverts to China's satisfaction in the sympathetic disposition of the Powers assembled, and to its declared intention to appoint a representative to sit with the Commission as a member thereof, and to China's freedom to accept or reject any recommendations of that body; and it announces, furthermore, the readiness of China to cooperate in the work of the Commission and to afford it every possible facility for the accomplishment of its tasks.

It seems worth while to take note of a few considerations which must and doubtless will be reckoned with by the Commission in undertaking to formulate practical constructive plans.

Heretofore, in arrangements for the relinquishment of extraterritorial jurisdiction, the establishment and operation of judicial reforms have been regarded as a condition precedent to the surrender of jurisdictional rights. Thus President McKinley, in his message of December 5, 1899, dwelt at length upon the achievement of such reforms by Japan prior to the operation August 4, 1899, of its treaty with the United States of November 22, 1894, contemplating the relinquishment of extraterritorial jurisdiction. The annex to the recent treaty between the United States and Siam of December 16, 1920, also gave heed to that principle. In the present case it may be assumed that the Commission will make earnest endeavor to advise or devise such judicial reforms as are deemed essential to enable Chinese courts to bear well the burdens to be imposed by any transfer of jurisdiction to them.

There are, however, certain other considerations which although indirectly related to the matter of judicial reform, appear to have a distinct bearing upon the solution of the complicated problem involved. Attention is briefly called to a few of them.

The Republic of China asserts dominion over a vast area wherein its claims of sovereignty are undisputed by foreign states. Its population is thus spread over a wide territory within relatively small parts of which there is contact with the western world or with the civilization produced by it. The situation in this regard differs sharply from that which has ever confronted either Japan or Siam. In certain parts of China there is believed to remain much difficulty (apart from any of a purely legal or constitutional aspect) in protecting foreign life and property from injustices begotten of ignorance or passion. States avowing attachment to the principles of western civilization have experienced a like difficulty when possessed of extensive territories. Mexico has always been face to face with it. Less than fifty years ago the United States found itself, in the circumstances of the particular case, either unable or unwilling to protect numerous Chinese in Wyoming against wholesale mob violence. Thus, in the case of China, the question arises as to what should be the territorial limits within which extraterritorial jurisdiction may wisely and ultimately be relinquished. If those limits should not be coextensive with the territory under the flag of the Chinese Republic, there still remains the problem as to whether they should be extended to all places open to foreign trade or residence, or to foreign missionary enterprise; or whether the opening by Chinese authority of any place to any form of foreign life should simultaneously operate to clothe Chinese tribunals with fresh rights of jurisdiction therein; or whether some other principle should indicate the geographical bounds within which a transfer should be effected. Obviously the fitness of any Chinese courts, especially those of first instance, to adjudicate with respect to foreigners would seem to be dependent in large degree upon the location of the forum in a community in close contact with western life by reason of the number of the aliens there residing. The Commission may possibly, therefore, reach the conclusion that, at the appropriate time, the yielding of jurisdiction to Chinese tribunals should generally follow a scheme of geographical progression, limited at first to zones or areas wherein conditions are acknowledged to be most favorable for the successful operation of the transfer.

Experiments in the exercise of Chinese jurisdiction over foreigners are likely to be most fruitful in cases where the consequences of a denial or miscarriage of justice serve to expose to the smallest degree of harm the alien litigants involved. Thus jurisiction in civil matter (under a code sharply distinguishing civil from criminal procedure, and preventing the imposition of criminal penalties in cases arising from tort or contract) may be deemed worthy of relinquishment prior or preliminary to the surrender of jurisdiction over criminal cases. Again, distinctions according to the nature of offenses may suggest a reasonable theory of giving up jurisdiction in criminal matters. Thus it may be deemed expedient at the outset to test Chinese magistrates sitting as criminal judges with adjudications over offenses regarded (at least in America or England) as misdemeanors, before yielding jurisdiction in cases where the offense possesses the character of a crime, and would in consequence, according to the codes of any of the interested foreign Powers, subject a guilty person to the imposition of a grave penalty. If jurisdiction is to be ultimately relinquished to Chinese courts where aliens are charged with the commission of heinous offenses, ample provison for appeals by the simplest processes and to the Supreme Court of the Republic should obviously safeguard the right of accused persons, especially if they are deprived of recourse to the judicial as distinct from political aid of their own countries.

In its exercise of duties of jurisdiction a state may find that certain of its tribunals and processes which amply suffice in the administration of justice with respect to nationals are wholly inadequate when an alien is a party to the litigation, and especially if he be the victim of local prejudice. The United States has had such an experience. In cases, for example, arising from mob violence directed against resident aliens, it has been found impossible to convict offenders in the State courts. Both the Constitution of the United States and certain acts of Congress have given heed to the general problem, by conferring upon aliens the right under some circumstances to invoke the aid of the Federal Courts. Such action is not designed to afford the alien more favorable treatment than is accorded the national, but rather to place within reach of the former by a different process, an equal opportunity to secure such a degree of justice as should be available to every resident who invokes the aid of the courts. This principle is to be reckoned with in any project purporting to clothe Chinese courts with jurisdiction over aliens. It may be found that there

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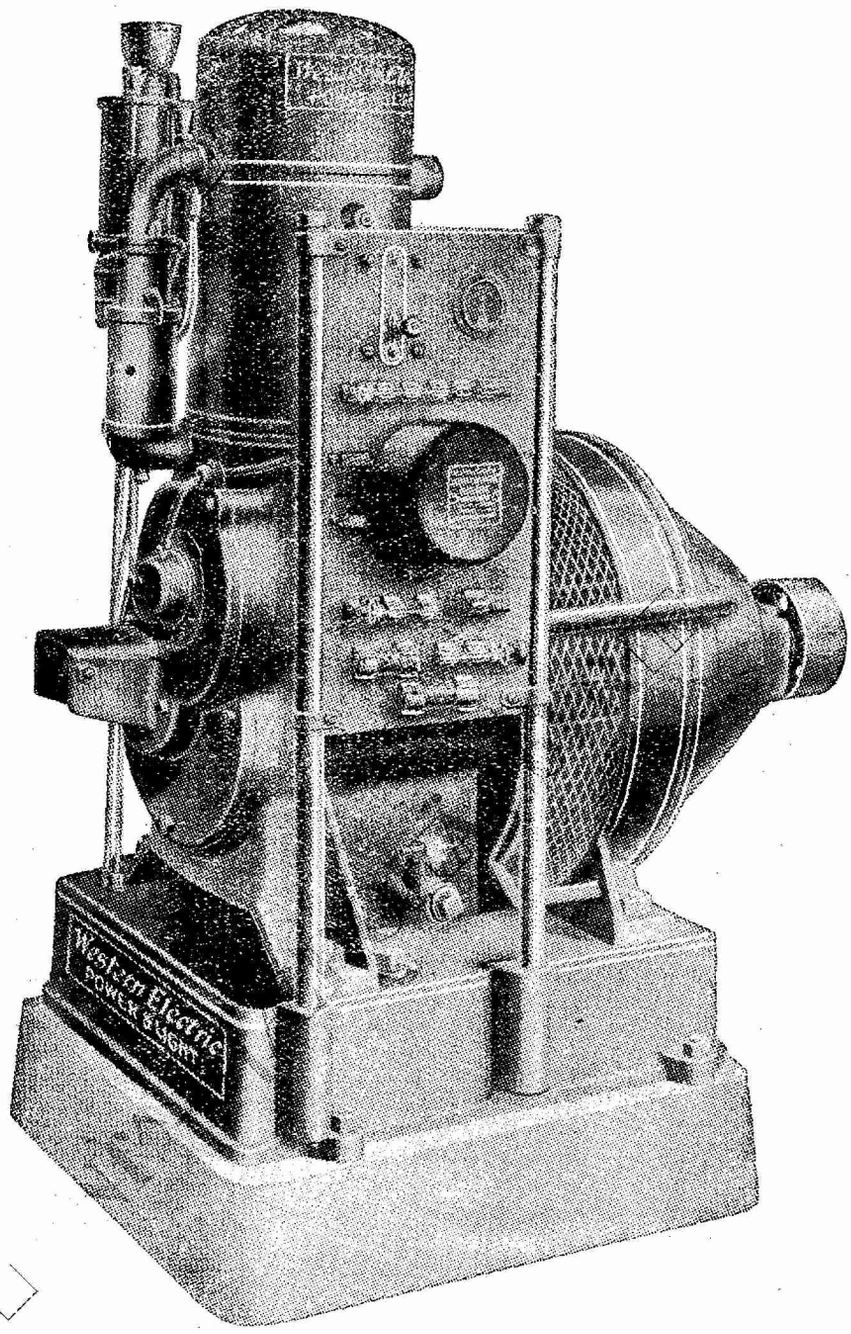

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Rockefeller Foundation Improving Health of World

Survey of Rockefeller Work

The above illustration which is reproduced from the August issue of the *World's Work* (New York) gives an excellent idea of the world wide extent of the work of the Rockefeller Foundation in improving the health of mankind. The health work of the Foundation includes the construction and endowment of medical colleges, assistance to hospitals, surveys and investigations and in some cases famine relief work. As is shown by the map the ramifications of the work extend throughout North and South America, in Europe, Asia and Australasia and India.

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exist, or are capable of establishment, certain Chinese tribunals which, by reason of their composition or grade or organization or personnel are peculiarly fitted for the task of adjudication, and, like the Federal Courts of the United States, able to afford a solid means of protecting the rights of alien litigants. Such tribunals should be utilized accordingly, regardless of local practices or laws withholding from them jurisdiction in matters pertaining solely to nationals of China.

A further consideration must not go unheeded. It might prove disastrous to yield irrevocably privileges of jurisdiction, in spite of judicial reforms or geographical limitations or skilfully devised restrictions and distinctions pertaining to criminal matters, until at least after the lapse of an experimental period. The success of Chinese judges in administering justice in matters concerning solely Chinese litigants or Chinese persons charged with crime under the most approved system devised to safeguard the rights of such individuals would hardly suffice as a test. There would seem to be required opportunity for Chinese tribunals under a new regime to adjudicate with reference to aliens under conditions such that in the event of an abuse of power, cases might be removed by a process of requisition to the judicial authorities of their own State. The recent convention with Siam offers an interesting precedent. It will be recalled that it is there provided that pending a certain interval of time following the promulgation and operation of certain specified laws and decrees, the diplomatic or consular representative of the United States may requisition causes pertaining to American citizens pending in the lower Siamese courts. This principle may be well applied and extended in the case of China. The Commission may, for example, wisely conclude that during a specified interval of time the appropriate foreign authority may requisition cases pending in the Chinese courts, and even in communities where there is reason to believe that the relinquishment of jurisdiction is most safely yielded. During such an experimental period it may be fairly presumed and possibly provided in terms, that normally cases should be left in Chinese hands, and that no requisitions should be made on frivolous grounds or at the caprice of a foreign official. Moreover, it may even be provided that where a case is requisitioned the appropriate Chinese code rather than that of the foreign State should be applied by its judicial representative. The principle needs emphasis in any formal plan for ultimate adoption that the experimental period is designed not merely to safeguard foreign rights, but equally with a view to ascertain the essential fitness of Chinese tribunals to exercise jurisdiction over foreigners.

The western world is far from disposed to thwart the aspirations of China. The resolution of the conference reflects the general sentiment. Chinese statesmen may, however, serve well their own country by perceiving that the shortest path to the attainment of jurisdictional independence is likely to involve the early and complete satisfaction of a series of elementary and progressive tests to be laid down by friendly foreign Powers.—*American Journal of International Law*

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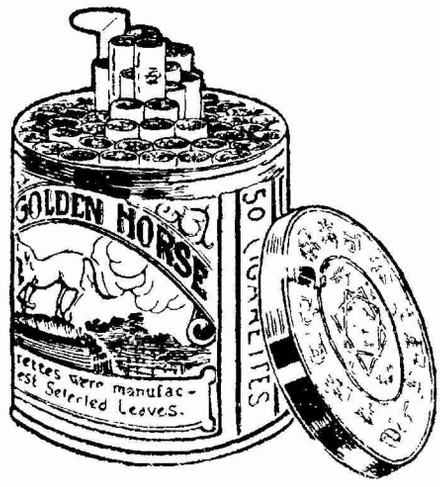

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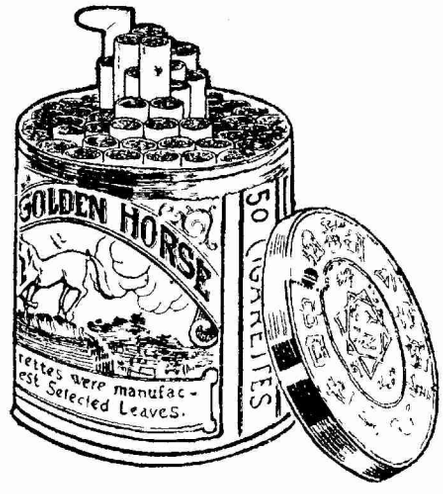

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22-010

To Put the American Fleet to Work

BY ALBERT D. LASKER

Chairman of the United States Shipping Board

(From the *Nation's Business*, Washington, D. C.)

THREE compelling reasons today, which were non-existent before the world war, have put upon America the necessity of an immediate decision as to a policy that will encompass its future on the seas.

The first of these is that, having entered into a naval agreement under the 5-5-3 program, America must have a merchant marine comparable to that of Great Britain if she is to have an equal naval power with Great Britain. As Secretary Denby has said, if all the naval ships in the world were scrapped, Great Britain, through her preponderant merchant marine, would be more supreme on the sea than she could ever hope to be otherwise.

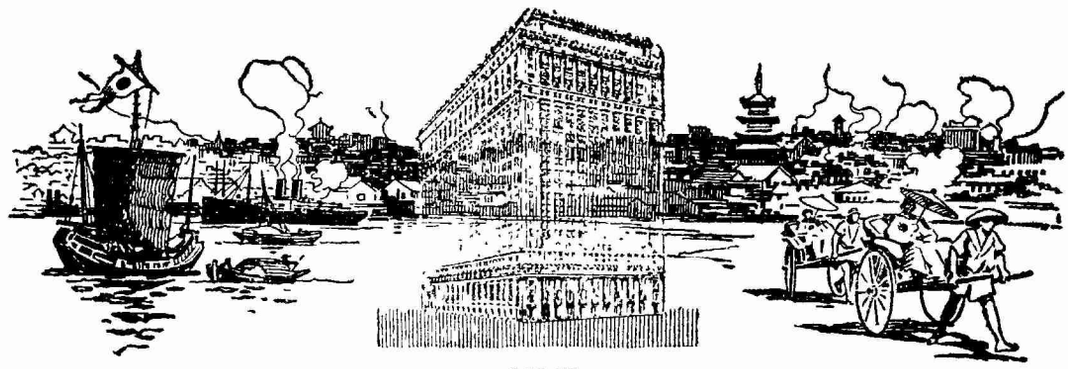
Certain types of merchant ships are as essential to the operation of a Navy in times of war as the capital ships of the Navy itself. In these types America is sadly deficient compared to Great Britain, at a ratio of almost five to one in favor of the latter. And there can be no thought or hope of the United States keeping a naval parity with Great Britain unless we create merchant marine power to equalize this difference.

The second reason that has created a new situation in connection with our need of a merchant marine is that before the war America was a debtor nation, and those who controlled the vehicles of transportation on the sea were largely our creditors and would send to us for the goods and raw materials wherewith we should pay what we owed them. Today, no longer a debtor nation but a creditor nation, through expanded plant capacity and through need of increasing our export business, that we may make use of the vast gold reserves that have accumulated, we come into competition with the nations that control the sea carriage for those markets of the world that are still to be developed. And it is to be supposed that in that competition we will not find at all times that prompt and ready service that is the very life of foreign commerce if we are to rely on our competitors for it.

The third reason is that, through the need of the late war, America has come into possession of a great fleet, the vastest the world ever knew, some approximately 1,500 ships of 10,000,000 gross tons, built at a cost of over $3,000,000,000. These ships are being operated by the government on essential trade routes at an annual loss of $50,000,000. The problem that confronts us is the disposal and liquidation of this fleet and the retirement of the government from shipping operations.

It was these three problems that led President Harding—than whom no living American has a more inspired vision of a renewed America on the seas—to go before the Congress with a proposal for legislation, the hearings of which are just ending before the joint committees of the Senate and House.

In the last decade, America has changed from a self-contained and self-sufficient nation (the type of nation that can largely do without a merchant marine) to one that now must look across the waters for many of its needs.



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If we are to keep our industries going, we must make sure of a steady flow of these materials which we need and will have, and must insure prompt and continuous delivery of manufactured wares and raw materials which we wish to give in exchange for that which we buy. If we have to rely on the ships of other nations who are our competitors for the trade of the newer countries, it is as if a department store relied on one of its competitors for its deliveries.

The conference in Washington, which came to such happy, fruitful results in connection with the Far East, should ultimately lay the ground for trade expansion and trade relation in the Far East. In South America, in the Far East, in the newer countries of Europe and Russia, lies the trade that must be developed to keep the manufacturing countries of the world going. Foremost among these manufacturing countries is America, and in the struggle for the trade of these countries we will now come in competition with the old-established maritime nations of the world.

The second problem, with which all of you are familiar in a general way, encompasses the government's ownership of 10,000,000 tons of ships. Of its 1,500 steel ships, the government has 1,100 tied up. Four hundred of the government's ships are today covering practically every trade route in the world. But American shipping is being killed in the borning.

The Shipping Board is operating under a law which contemplated that the government would operate the ships until trade routes were established and private ownership would take it over. But the very carrying out of the law defeats its own purpose. Private owners wither and die under the competition of government operation of ships; and even were the government able to successfully establish these routes, there would be, by and large, few successful operators who could take them over, because they would have been killed under the blighting competition of the unending funds the Treasury belches forth to back the enterprise. Who of you gentlemen of the United States Chamber of Commerce could successfully run your business against unlimited government competition, paid for out of taxation on our entire people? If we are to have government operation we must go one step further and have a government monopoly.

My experience as chairman of the Shipping Board has taught me, as I never realized before, that government ownership and operation of ships is as poison ivy in the garden of industry. Neither are we

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winning through government operation of ships the very potential customers that the law provides we should try to build up, but the operation of the ships themselves is overly expensive because private initiative and inspiration are lacking.

Do not understand from this that I do not beseech each of you, in your own interest, to give every preference to Shipping Board ships. No matter what the operations may have been in the past, I stand here to affirm and declare—yes, and to boast—that the Shipping Board today is sailing its ships as promptly as any ships in the world; that the Shipping Board today is making settlements with shippers as promptly as any shipping concern in the world; that the Shipping Board's operations today, under the present Shipping Board, is comparable to the best operations of any shipping concern in the world. And you are standing in your own light if you don't throw your cargoes to your own ships.

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True, your Treasury is losing money in the operation of these ships, but it will lose more money if you don't patronize them. But it is further true that nowhere else will you get a better operation than you get on these ships, and every one of these ships flying your flag is insuring day by day the establishment of lines that will be continuous, either under the government or private ownership, which in turn insures open markets of the world to you and for your wares, so that at no time will you be throttled through the very proper selfishness of competing countries.

The difficulties under which we operate are due to our higher standards of living; and who among you would have them different? But with higher cost of building, with higher cost of wages aboard the ships, with higher cost of operations on shore, with generations of established businesses of competing countries to meet, no private enterprise can step in the breach and sustain the losses while we are getting the volume that in turn will equalize us with the rest of the world.

And so your president has proposed to the Congress the enactment of a series of aids that will put American shippers on the same basis with Great Britain, whose costs are next highest to ours; feeling that if we put ourselves on a parity with Britain, the ingenuity of America will conquer all other obstacles.

The bill proposes direct aids to ships in the form of a cash subsidy, which, it is estimated, if we should ultimately develop 7,500,000 gross tons that will carry half of the overseas trade of America, will cost the national Treasury approximately $30,000 000. Should we ever reach that point, the losses of $50,000,000 per annum in the operation of the Shipping Board would long before have ended, because the Shipping Board would have been out of business and a vaster amount of our ships will be on the seas than ever was there before.

So that the subsidy proposed, if earned, means that in exchange therefor we end the vast losses of the Shipping Board, thereby reducing the burden on our Treasury, and in turn have a much larger merchant marine plying the seas than we have now. It means in turn, too, that hundreds of millions of dollars of freight money that go abroad will remain at home, to the national enrichment. It means that the volume of the business done by the American farmer, miner and manufacturer will be increased because American ships will be plying to foreign countries, not only for the purpose of carrying the immediate trade but for the purpose of expanding the markets of American citizens.

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In addition, the bill proposes certain indirect aids, the chief one of which that will interest your association being the one that permits a deduction from federal taxes equal to 5 percent of the moneys paid in freights. It should not be necessary to stimulate a desire among American manufacturers to favor American ships, because in favoring American ships you are favoring your own selfish interests.

But the world has not progressed far enough, alas, as yet, that men can unselfishly see their direct interests in many things that should directly interest them. We all see the things that are closest to us; and some of the things that are closest to us are relatively unimportant to the things further away that we cannot see. Many of you are struggling with problems in your factories and banks that are not nearly as important to you as the insurance of an established American merchant marine. And, to bridge this very elementary human weakness of not seeing the things further away, the government proposes, for this reason, to pay 5 percent of freights as indicated, in an allowance for taxes to shippers who route by American ships, thereby insuring to American ships fuller cargoes, which is the very essence of successful operation.

Another indirect aid proposed is designed to meet the fact that the government's fleet of 10,000,000 tons is sadly unbalanced. We have too many cargo ships; we have too few passenger and combination passenger-and-cargo ships, which latter class are the very backbone of peace-time commerce, being the necessary faster service for trade development and the very ships needed of the cruiser and raider type for war.

The government will build no more ships. Only through inspired and aided private ownership can we hope, as we do hope, to see ships built that will balance our fleet.

The bill before Congress proposes a loan fund of $125,000,000 at 2 percent minimum interest to aid those who would build this type of ship. Without the passage of the proposed bill and this feature, the art of ship-building in America will wither and die; and if we deny ourselves possession of this art in time of peace, the late war shows the penalty that we will pay if we thereby permit this art to be lost for war-time needs.

The bill proposes that the desirable tonnage owned by the Shipping Board be disposed of at world market prices to American buyers, so that to the extent that the board can furnish ships, there be no capital charge differential inuring against American owners. This benefit will only be derived by those desirous of possessing certain types of cargo ships, for in many of the desirable types of cargo ships the board's fleet is sadly deficient.

It is proposed in the pending legislation that 50 percent of all immigrant traffic come aboard American-flag ships. This feature alone, if it be enacted into law, will insure a volume of business in the North Atlantic that should give us a large growth in our third-class passenger ships.

It is contemplated that the president will declare the Philippines coastwise, thus giving American-flag ships exclusively the benefit of the commerce between the shores of our large Pacific possession

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and our home land. When Hawaii and Porto Rico were declared coastwise, a great cry was made by those selfishly interested that a blight would be put on the trade of those two countries, but history has proved that the volume of business in Porto Rico and Hawaii has grown in almost magical proportions under coastwise inclusion.

The bill—to my mind, very rightly—proposes that when proper facilities exist, the president may end the army and navy transport, contracting for our military transportation with privately owned ships, thus insuring a merchant marine trained for war expansion in time of emergency.

Looking forward to closer coordination between rail and water transportation—a very basic essential toward the expansion of our trade—the bill proposes a scheme for bringing nearer together, on subjects of mutual interest, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Shipping Board.

The subsidy to be paid our ships is computed on a differential based on a combination of speed, tonnage and distance covered, thereby encouraging the building of a fleet that shall be balanced for peace and war-time purposes alike. The basic subsidy provides that every vessel of the United States entitled to direct aid shall receive a sum equal to one-half a cent per gross ton for each 100 miles covered, and increases with each knot, until at 23 knots and over the ship shall receive 2.1 cents per gross ton. In the discretion of the Shipping Board, where essential lines are needed and the subsidy proposed in the bill is not sufficient, a subsidy up to double the amount provided for in the law may be allowed.

Into the subsidy fund are to be paid such tonnage dues as are collected, which are to be doubled.

No ships getting the subsidy are to be paid for carrying the mails; the compensation that they would receive will go to the Shipping Board.

The fund for the Shipping Board is to be derived by reserving 10 percent of the moneys collected in duties as a revolving fund.

A limitation of profits is proposed by the government which, while on the one hand forbidding profiteering, on the other hand insures that there shall be no diminution in the inspiration of initiative and the consequent facilitation of raising the necessary capital. This is accomplished by a proviso that after a ship has earned 10 percent on its capital, half of the earnings shall be returned to the merchant marine fund until the full amount of the subsidy shall have been repaid. After that, the ship keeps all the excess earnings.

The Joint Committee of the Senate and House which has just finished several weeks of hearings as to the proposals suggested by President Harding and will, within the next two weeks have drafted their final bill for submission to Congress that will include the suggestions of the government, together with such amendments and omissions as the committee may deem wise to make.

In this Congress there will be decided whether or no America's war needs and America's peace needs will be met through American potence on the sea. This Congress will decide whether or no there shall be a liquidation of the vast fleet the government holds; or whether government operation, with all its incompetence, shall continue. No more crying question is before the American people. It demands immediate solution; and in the bill before Congress President Harding and those under him feel they are offering the country a solution.

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Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Sept. 16 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Oct. 7 (105)
Pres. Taft, S'hai, Oct. 17 (105)
Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, Oct. 28 (105)

From San Francisco
Honolulu, Kobe, S'hai, Manila, H'kong.
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Sept. 2 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Sept. 23 (105)
Pres. Taft, S'hai, Oct. 3. (105)
Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, Oct. 15. (105)

From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Sept. 5. (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Sept. 19. (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Oct. 3. (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Oct. 17. (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Oct. 31. (1)

From San Francisco & Los Angeles
via Japan ports
Elkridge, Shanghai, Sept. 18 (5)

For Straits, Java Territory
Hongkong and Manila
Elkridge, Shanghai, Sept. 20 (5)

For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Sept. 10. (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Sept. 24 (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Oct. 8. (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Oct. 22. (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai Nov. 5. (1)

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For Hongkong & Manila
Hannawa, S'hai, Sept. 18 (10)

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Pacific Passenger Service

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name, address and telephone of steamship Co. in list at bottom of this column.

From San Francisco
Hongkong via Manila.
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Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Sept. 23 (105)
Pres. Taft, S'hai, Oct. 3. (105)
Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, Oct. 15. (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Sept. 16 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Oct. 7. (105)
Pres. Taft, S'hai, Oct. 17. (105)
Pres. Lincoln, S'hai. Oct. 28. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Sept. 10. (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai. Sept. 24 (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Oct. 22. (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Nov. 5. (1)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.
Pres. McKinley, S'hai. Sept. 5. (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Sept. 19. (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Oct. 3. (1)

(1) The Admiral Line
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Manila, Singapore, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, New York.

(5) Struthers and Barry
5 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 5017
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila. San Francisco, Singapore

(10) Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.
6 Kiukiang Rd. (4th floor), S'hai, C 463
Y'hama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, Tsingtao, Portland.

(15) American Trading Company,
Robert Dollar Building, (5th Floor)
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(105 Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
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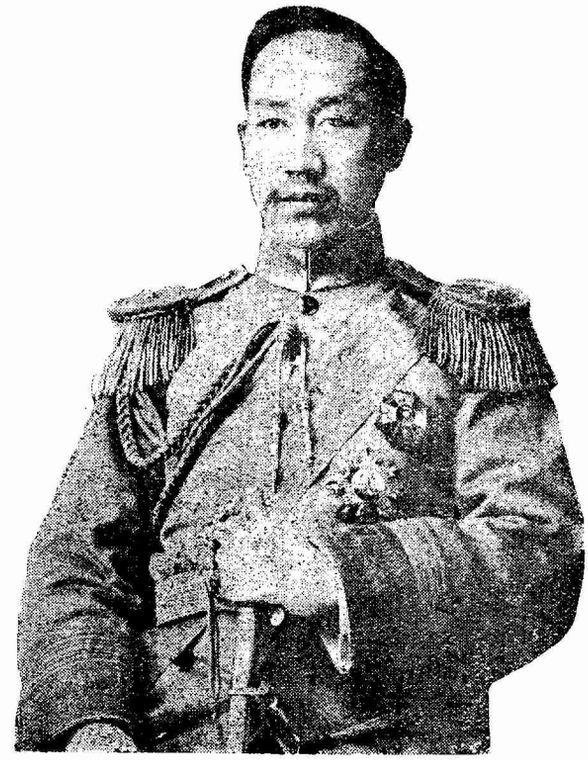


General Chiang Tso-pin
(蔣作賓)

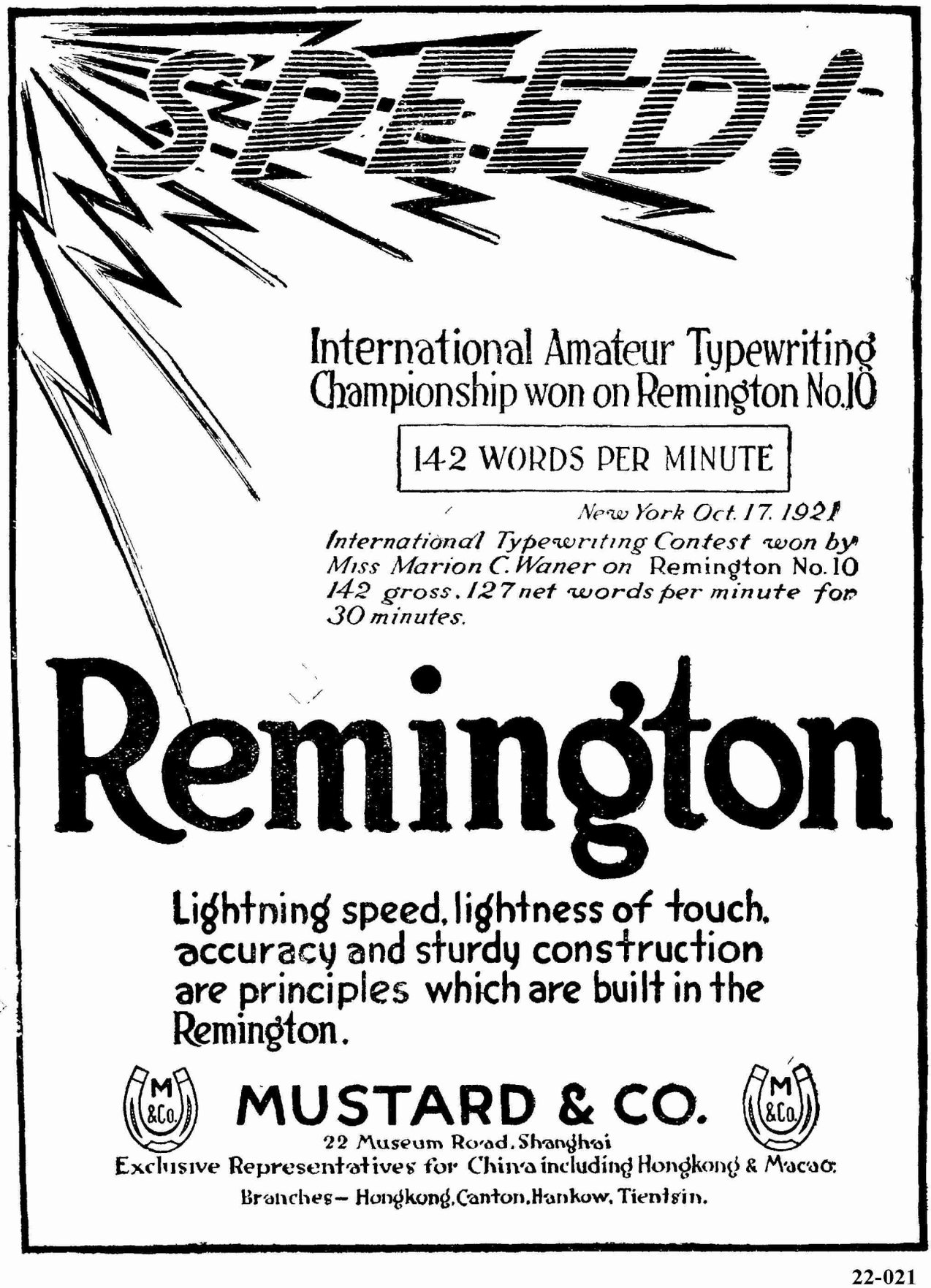
Born in the year 1883, in the province of Hupeh, Chiang Tso-pin began his studies in local middle schools after which he went to Japan where he entered and graduated from the Imperial University. Following his graduation later from the Imperial Training School for Military Officers of Japan Chiang returned to China and took his literary examinations, receiving the degree of Chujen (Master of Literature) from the Ching examiners.

While in Japan he made the acquaintance of Dr. Sun Yat-sen who has ever since received his support. Chiang was one of the leading agitators for the Revolution and took a prominent part in the overthrow of the Manchus. On January 4, 1912, he was given the full rank of general and appointed Vice-Minister of War, and has since then held various offices in the government.

When General Wang Chan-yuan, High Inspecting Commissioner of the Provinces of Hunan and Hupeh, bled his province (Hupeh), Chiang rose up against him and was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Self-Governing Armies of Hupeh. He did much in the overthrow of Wang but was himself subsequently defeated by General Wu Pei-fu. After a short stay in Shanghai Chiang proceeded to Canton and joined President Sun Yat-sen who immediately appointed him Director-General of Operations in the campaign against the North. General Chiang is now in Shanghai and expects ta leave shortly on his return to the South.

General Chiang is one of the very few educated military leaders of China and he was military adviser to the Chinese delegation at the World Peace Conference at Versailles in 1918. He is a fellow provincial and a close friend of President Li Yuan-hung and did everything he could to urge his old friend not to resume the presidency and become a tool in the hands of General Wu Pei-fu.

P. T. O.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SOOYII K. SHEN, *Assistant Manager*
LOUIS SHEN, *Assistant Manager*

Views In Review

(*Contributed*)

Still waters run deep, but they come steep.

France is ready to give Germany capital punishment.

When it comes to trouble it seems the germ is in Germany.

Germany is out of money and they can't get money out of Germany.

"Money makes the mare go," which is to say it keeps the government stable.

The question for the American railroad men is, how to score on a foul strike?

Referring to the advocates of a soldiers' bonus we might say their name is Legion.

The new tariff bill of the United States seems to protect about everybody except the American people.

Governor Cox has a plan to save Europe. Wonder if it's the same one he had to save the United States!

If China only could find someone to foot the bills it would be easy to get a man to head the cabinet.

There's one consolation for Germany; if her money gets much cheaper a war upon her wouldn't pay.

Instead of trying to find the key to the European financial situation they should try to see if it isn't a combination lock.

If you doubt that unionism is established on sound financial principles, remember that its one goal is working capital.

It's not so much a question of what the American laborers are going to get out of work as how they are going to keep out of it.

The fashion page editor who said the ankle skirts made one look longer was referring to the wearer and not to the man on the streets.

To pay war debts Britain might give Ireland to the United States so we could enlarge Tammany Hall and grow our own policemen.

And now they want America to operate the mines in Europe. We always thought they would run this American participation question into the ground.

Some say that China should start at the bottom in reconstructing her government, and that's about the only place she can start under the present circumstances.

The former president of the Philippine National Bank must serve a prison sentence, the insular supreme court decided. This is a case of a banker's finding unexpected security.

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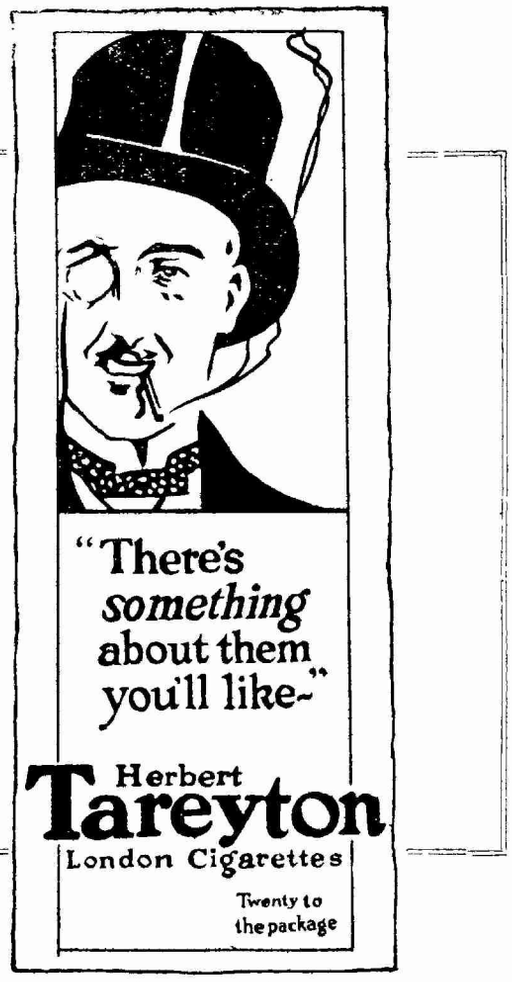

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22-024

Men and Events

T. E. Lake, manager of the Union Oil Company in the Orient, recently returned to Japan from Shanghai, on a short business trip.

Dr. C. W. Freeman of Shanghai is at present in Chengtu, attending the All-China Finance Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A daughter, was born to Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Fairman, on August 28, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, 30 Route Pichon, Shanghai. Mr. Fairman is manager for Dodge and Seymour, Ltd, Shanghai.

A daughter, Patricia, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Max J. Cavanagh, Hankow, on August 24, at the Kuling General Hospital, Kuling. Mr. Cavanagh was formerly with the International Banking Corporation, Shanghai, before transferred to Hankow.

W. H. Patterson, formerly with the A. E. O. Anderson and Company, Shanghai, and Mrs. Patterson are expected to be in Shanghai several days, enroute to Manila, P. I. where Mr. Patterson will engage in business. They will arrive here on the *s. s. President McKinley*, September 5.

A group of men from Chengtu, led by J. H. Edgar, have gone on a scientific expedition to Eastern Thibet. W. R. Morae, G. H. Helde, Earl Dome, D. Phelps, S. H. Liljestrand, M. D. accompanied the party. They will map the country over which they travel, west of Tachienlu, and will study especially anthropology and sociology.

A record-breaking attendance was reported at the Imperial Theater, Tokio, on the evening of August 23, when the film entitled *The Sheik* was shown. Few pictures have ever been shown at the Imperial Theater, and considerable interest was aroused among the foreign residents over the possibility of seeing the filming of the much discussed and much read book, *The Sheik*.

According to an announcement made in a New York paper recently, the William Rockefeller death taxes amounted to G.$60,000,000. The inheritance dues are figured on a total estate of G. $200,000,000. Should the inheritance tax total G. $200,000,000, the taxes paid over to the Federal government would be G. $49,189,000, according to the attorney.

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn of the Fearn Sanitorium, Shanghai, is expected to return here on Friday, September 1, after an extended tour of Japan. Dr. Fearn went to Japan sometime ago to meet her sisters, who are visiting in the East, and will come to Shanghai by way of Korea and Peking to spend a short time with Dr. Fearn, previous to sailing for America.

B. J. Miles, general manager of the Shanghai branch of the General Motors Export Company, is now on his way to the States after a tour of two years' duty in the Orient. W. D. Hopson, who has been in New York on vacation, formerly Far Eastern technical supervisor for General Motors, has taken charge of the Shanghai branch H. A. Quade remains with the local office.

John H. Reisner, of the College of Agriculture, Nanking University, Nanking, who has been in America for the last year and a half on furlough, departed for Shanghai on August 19, from Seattle, sailing on the *s. s. President McKinley*. Mr. Reisner will spend a few days in Shanghai before proceeding to Nanking. He has been especially interested in the improvement of cotton in China, and conducts several experimenting stations in connection with the university.

The magazine of the University of Nanking, August issue, a bilingual quarterly, has just appeared. The magazine is one of the best college publications in China. The English section includes an article tracing the history of the university from ten years ago, by the president. Other articles appear on religious subjects. China's agriculture, taxation in China, and others. In the Chinese section of the magazine articles appear on philosophical and sociological subjects written by Chinese of the faculty.

The supreme court of the Philippine Islands recently handed down a decision by which a lower court's finding sentencing General Venancio Conception, formerly president and general manager of the Philippine National Bank, to prison was upheld. The sentence is for two years and the former banker also is fined Pesos 5,000 plus the cost of trial. This is the first of a group of several charges against the Filipino banker. In this case it was charged that

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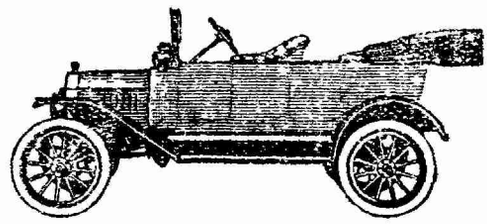

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22-026

while he was an official of the bank, he lent money from the bank to the Binalbagan estate, in which he was a large stockholder. Such lending of money to himself was held to be in violation of the insular banking laws.

A strike affecting more than 1,500 seamen of the China Merchant's Steam Navigation Company, and other small Chinese shipping firms, doing coastwise and Yangtse business, ended on Saturday, August 26, when an agreement was reached between the companies and the Shanghai branch of the Seamen's Union. The company holding out nearly for three weeks, met practically all of the seamen's demands, including recognition of the union. The wage increases accorded range from 20 to 30 percent over previous figures in the various departments and bring the figures up to the mark established by the Hongkong agreement, gained by companies affected at the time of the Hongkong strike.

Tribute to Excellence of American Automotive Production Methods

A most significant tribute to the excellence of American automotive production methods, according to the Shanghai office of the American Commercial Attache, is contained in the March issue of *Motor World*, which reproduces a statement from an interview for the press with L. J. Belnap, president of Rolls-Royce of America.

Mr. Belnap states:

"Our decision to establish new prices was arrived at after a careful analysis of labor and production conditions. We have been on an operating basis now for almost two years—not in the building of a large number of cars it is true, but by the nature of our business, we do not aspire to quantity. We have, in this period, determined our costs, perfected methods and organization, in a careful and deliberate manner so as in every detail not only to equal the Rolls-Royce built in England, but in fact to exell it. This has been our aim, born of our experience in building Rolls-Royce aero engines in America during the war—a fact, by the way, which the wiseacres declared was impossible.

"Our works superintendent, George Bagnall, formerly assistant works manager at Rolls-Royce Limited Derby, England, says, 'It is a fact that with the American mechanic, equally skilled as he is with the English mechanic, and excelling him as he does in enthusiasm and initiative, due to more favorable labor conditions, we are actually building the Rolls-Royce in America, not only better than it has ever been built before but more economically. We have this advantage that our already acquired long experience in building Rolls-Royce cars in England, over here we have not suffered from many manufacturing difficulties and problems which could be eliminated only by beginning anew as we did here in Springfield, Massachusetts.'

"Our plant and fixtures are modern throughout. Our inventory of raw materials, never large at any time, has been acquired only as made up into finished product and at low market prices. American labor is not subjected to so many restrictions as in England, and is more productive. Our picked corps of supervisors brought over here from the Derby Works have been amazed at the high character and excellent living conditions of the American mechanic.

"These past two years have presented an extremely interesting study in production, skill, initiative, enthusiasm and superlative quality in two distinct groups of labor, and America has not suffered by the comparison.

"The Rolls-Royce automobile was designed by F. H. Royce not to be an expensive car, but to be the best car possible to build regardless of cost. No attempt has been made by us to build a so-called Americanized Rolls-Royce. We are building precisely the same as the English car, interchangeable in every part, but doing our work better and more economically.

"With an increasing appreciation and demand for Rolls-Royce in America, we are in a position to state that a Rolls-Royce phaeton may now be obtained for $10,900."

Since the earliest days of the industry, it has been stated that the Roll-Royce motor car, as made in England, has been the acme of superlative perfection. The fact that the President of the Rolls-Royce Co. states that in America the Rolls-Royce is being produced better and more economically than in England, that it is in no sense an Americanized machine, can be taken as the very highest commendation of American automotive production methods.

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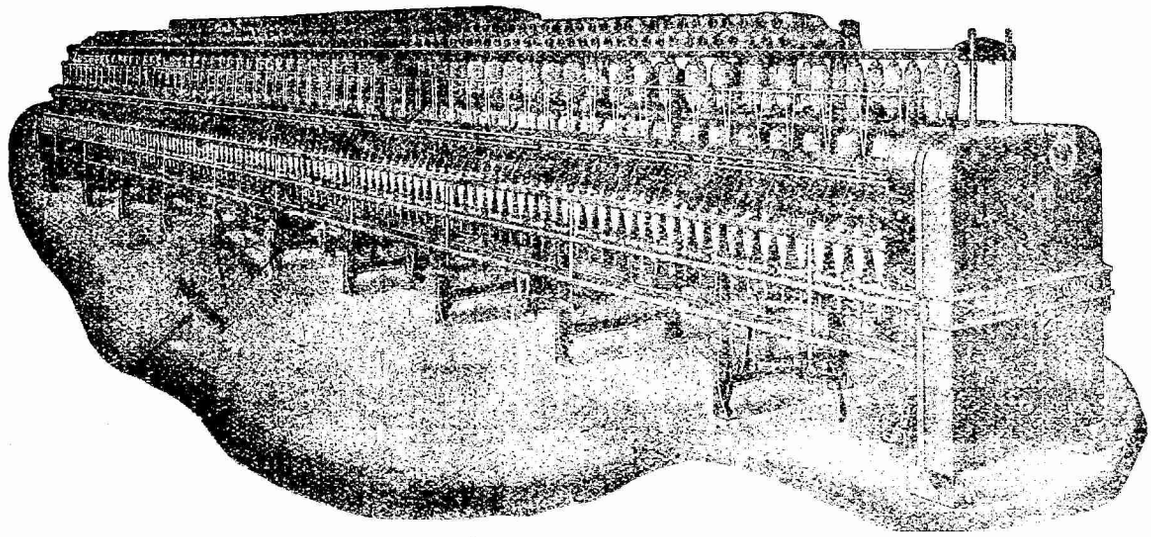

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News from South China

The Pilipino Club at 26, Ice House Street, Hongkong, was raided August 12, because of gambling.

To enlarge the missions hostels in the Hongkong University, Hongkong, the Bishop of Victoria and other leading church men have made joint appeal for $196,000.

Many Cantonese organizations, in spite of trouble in their midst, are laboring hard to make a drive for funds for the Swatow typhoon disaster relief. Contributions so far pledged have reached the hundred thousand mark.

According to the principal civil medical officer of Hongkong, the training of Chinese as nurses has at last been successful, On the termination of the agreement of the Japanese staff nurses it was found that Chinese were willing to be trained and eight were appointed for the purpose, in 1921.

Frank W. Lee, commissioner of foreign affairs and superintendent of customs appointed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has been permitted by the militarists to function without interruption, but he has been wise enough to remain from his office at Canton. It is hoped by his many friends that he will be allowed to continue in office.

Among the returned students who did not side with Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his political and military conflict with General Chen Chiung-ming there seems to be but a few. Since the trouble many returned students have deserted Canton, and their clubhouse has not yet reopened. In the days of Dr. Sun and Dr. Wu Ting-fang many foreign educated young men were found in high offices of the Southern government. Chan Wing-sin, director-general of the Canton Arsenal, once dismissed but now reinstated, is the only American college graduate now popular with the Chen Chiung-ming party.

Former residents of Macao are now preventing the return of people to that colony as a protest against unjust treatment of Chinese by the Portuguese authorities there are still busy preaching against the government of that port. A weekly, entitled the *Wai Chao Hao Huan Hui*, made its first appearance in Canton August 13, the aim being to agitate against Portuguese. In the last few weeks several bombs have been thrown into Chinese shops in Macao in order to further warn against residents returning there. Cable communications with Macao, recently interrupted, has been restored.

The Chinese navy in Canton waters, dominated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen until August 9, when he departed for Shanghai, has formally again declared its neutrality from local politics, August 15. The navy deserted Peking in 1917 when Dr. Sun Yat-sen brought it and a majority of the members of parliament to Canton to organize the constitutional government to work for the restoration of the national assembly. Throughout the many changes the last six years the fleet has been intact never siding with any leader other than Dr. Sun, who was generalissimo and president of the Southern government. The navy, now commanded by Captain Wen Shih-te, will remain in Canton until the reunification of the Republic. In the meantime it will be supported by the Canton government.

General Wei Pong-ping, brigade commander, commissioner of police, and holder of many other important posts, has on August 17 addressed a public letter to his fellow provincials of Kwangtung announcing his temporary withdrawl from Canton politics and thus removing his name from the list of candidates for civil governor. General Wei, or Ngai in Cantonese, has been the most honest and practical official Canton has seen since the inauguration of the Republic, according to public opinion here. He was responsible for the present policy of city improvement and clearing off Kwangsi militarism from Kwangtung. His powerlessness in upkeeping Canton as a model city and saving it from local militarism has necessitated his retirement. As he is a young man and hopes some day to return to the service of his province, according to his open letter, it is believed that it will not be long when Canton will have a public servant of the type of General Wei Pong-ping.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's northern expeditionary forces under General Hsu Tsung-chi having withdrawn from the northern section of Kwangtung, Chen Chiung-ming's forces are also leaving there in order to be distributed along the East and the West river districts to check possible invasion of Canton city proper by people's army and troops from other provinces favoring the Constitutionalist government. Since the *coup d'etat* of Chen Chiung-ming and the absence of a central government in the province, piracy and brigandage have greatly increased and village feuds, renewed in many districts. Steam launches from private sources commandeered by the struggling factions for war and transportation purposes during the Chen-Sun conflict are still being kept by the successful militarists, according to the

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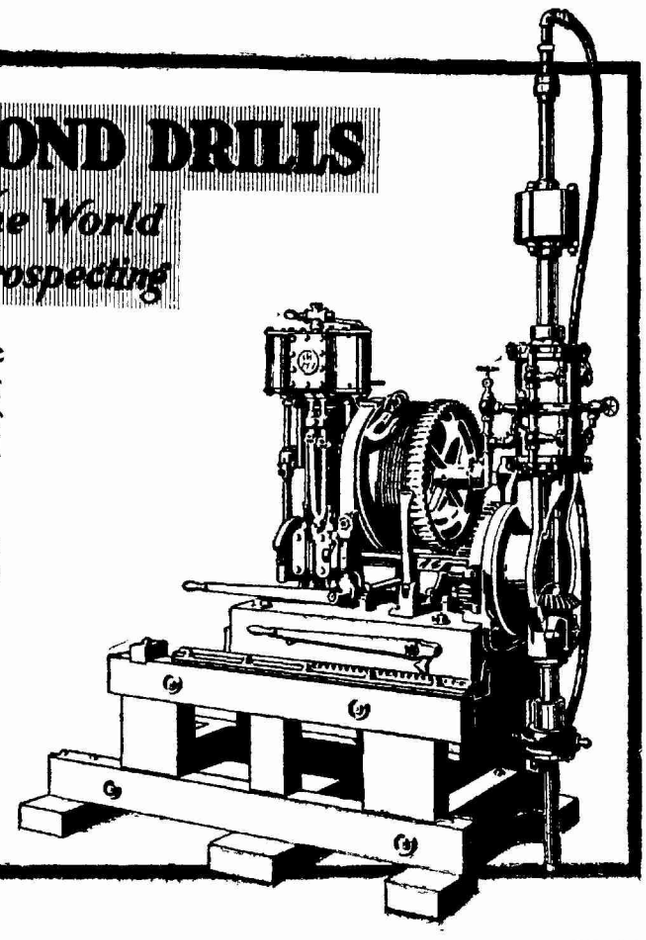

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complaint. The Chief of the Water Police, Captain Lung Ying-hien, who has been neutral during the fight, is trying hard to procure the return of the ships to their owners.

General Chen Chiung-ming, former civil governor of Kwangtung Province and minister of war and interior of the constitutionalist government of the South, has on August 15 arrived at Canton from Waichow, where he has been headquartering pending the outcome of his effort to oust Dr. Sun Yat-sen from power in the South. Since his arrival he has been busy devising a system of reorganization by which he will still be a power but not so noticeable. His managers are working day and night to hasten the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly and the leading public organizations to engineer through the necessary resolutions favoring his return to power. General Chen will first urge Tang Shao-yi, an ex-premier of China, to accept the civil governorship, and then decline twice as a matter of form before finally assuming the post or permitting one of his parasites to occupy the gubernatorial chair in his behalf. Among those who may seat for him are Chung Hsian-pan and Ma Yu-heng, former commissioners of finance under former governor Chen.

H. W.

Canton, August 17, 1922.

Commercial Library Available to Business Men

The Commercial Library of the office of the American Commercial Attache is at the disposal of business men in Shanghai. A cordial invitation to inspect its collection of catalogues, trade journals and periodicals is extended to all interested persons.

Principal trade journals and periodicals received are:

United States:

America at Work (weekly); American Builders (monthly); American Importers (monthly); American Machinist (monthly); American Stationer & Office Outfitter (weekly); Associated Advertising (monthly); Automotive Industries (monthly); Cement Mill & Quarry (semi-monthly); Chamber of Commerce Bulletins—U. S. A. (weekly); Cleaning & Dyeing World (monthly); Coal Age (weekly); Commerce Monthly (monthly); Commerce Reports (weekly); Commercial & Financial Chronicle (weekly); Cotton (monthly); Earth Mover (monthly); Engineering World (monthly); Export—American Industries (monthly); Exporters & Importers Journal (monthly); Farm Implement News (weekly); Farm Mechanics (monthly); Federal Reserve Bulletin (monthly); Gulf Ports (monthly); Hardware Age (weekly); Hide & Leather (weekly); Highway Engineer & Contractor (monthly); Hotel Management (monthly); Importers Guide (monthly); Ingenieria International (monthly); Iron Age (weekly); Jeweler's Circular (weekly); Journal of Commerce (New York)—(Daily); Market Reporter (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture)—(weekly); Motor Age (weekly); Music Trade Review (weekly); Nation's Business (monthly); National Provisioner (Weekly); Office Appliances (monthly); Pacific Ports (monthly); Paper Trade Journal (weekly); Philadelphiamade Hardware (monthly); Railway Age (weekly) Railway Review (weekly); Rice Journal (monthly); Shoe & Leather Reporter (weekly); Silk (monthly); South Atlantic Ports (monthly); Sperryscope (monthly); Tea & Coffee Trade Journal (monthly); Timberman (monthly); Tire Trade News (monthly); Tobacco (weekly); World's Markets (monthly);

Far East:

Banker's Weekly (Chinese—weekly); British Chamber of Commerce Journal (monthly)—Shanghai; China Press (daily) Shanghai; Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Journal (Chinese—monthly); Chinese Cotton Journal (Chinese—quarterly); Evening Star (daily) Shanghai; Far East Commercial & World Salesman (monthly); Osaka, Japan; Far Eastern Review (monthly); Finance & Commerce (China & Far East) weekly—Shanghai; Ilbert & Co.'s, Ltd., Market Report on Piece Goods (weekly) Shanghai; Japan Advertiser (daily) Tokyo; Journal of Commerce Press (Chinese—daily)—Shanghai; Municipal Gazette (weekly) Shanghai; North China Daily News (daily) Shanghai; Oriental Motor (monthly) Shanghai; Peking-Tientsin Times (daily) Tientsin; A. B. Rosenfeld & Sons, Weekly Cotton Market Report—Shanghai; Shanghai Daily Customs Returns; Shanghai Times (daily) Shanghai; Shun Pao (Chinese—daily) Shanghai; Sin Wan Pao (Chinese—daily) Shanghai; Trans-Pacific Magazine (monthly) Japan; Weekly Review (weekly) Shanghai;

Great Britain:

London Times Trade Supplement (weekly)
August 28, 1922.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, August 24, to Wednesday, August 30.)

The political situation in Peking, which up to this period has no new developments since last week, and is rather quiet during the period under review. Speculation, however, is rife regarding the position of the president and his possible replacement either by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, or Marshal Tsao Kun. Many rumors have it predicted that Tsao Kun is to be the coming president, Sun Yat-sen the vice-president, and Sung Hung-yi as Premier. However, it is expected that an agreement of some sort is expected to be reached soon, bringing about the temporary reunification of the Republic.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Acting Premier, is still in the Peking Union Medical Hospital undergoing treatment for his eyes, and has repeatedly submitted his resignation but no action has been taken by the present Cabinet. On August 26, when the Cabinet held its regular meeting it was decided to send a despatch to Parliament urging them to place a nomination of Tang Shao-yi for premier on the agenda of the next meeting, which Dr. Wang signed, making it official. The opinion is expressed in Cabinet circles that the Tang nomination will be ill-treated, if Wu Pei-fu has not lost his influence entirely, as he continues to express his ill-feeling for Tang.

According to the *Asiatic News Agency*, telegrams from the Chihli faction, favor the retention of Wang Chung-hui, and believes Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo will be selected to organize the next Cabinet.

Dr. Wellington Koo, through *Reuter's Agency*, on August 23, in an interview granted had the following to say:

"It is not likely that there would be any definite development in connection with the Premiership until Parliament had voted on the nomination of Tang Shao-yi. Parliament would soon take up this matter, and Dr. Koo and his colleagues hoped that the nomination would be confirmed. If that were done, the post would then be formally offered to Mr. Tang. Meanwhile Dr. Wang Chung-huai was in the Peking Union Medical College Hospital suffering with eye trouble, and no information had yet been received regarding the probable length of his stay there. It did not seem likely, however, that another Minister would be placed in charge of the affairs of the Premiership during Dr. Wang's illness. Dr. Koo had been informed that he was expected to preside at Cabinet meetings in the interim, for it was usual for the Minister of Foreign Affairs to do so during the absence of the Premier or Acting Premier. This did not mean that he would take over the duties of Premier.

"The government, continued Dr. Koo, had three main planks in its platform:—1.—Completion of the Constitution: 2.—The promotion of reunification, and, 3.—Financial reorganization. The government was anxious for the constitution to be completed, and parliament itself was equally anxious for this important task to be carried out. The constitution would include a provincial system defining the rights and privileges of the provinces vis-a-vis the authority and rights of the central government. In the past great confusion and strife had resulted from the absence of a complete constitution.

"With regard to reunification few people thought it could be achieved quickly. The government would be satisfied with a step marking substantial progress in that direction, and there seemed to be good grounds for hoping for that at least. Asked whether or not Dr. Sun Yat-sen would be taken seriously into consideration in this respect Dr. Koo pointed out that the President had sent a delegate to interview Dr. Sun, and that the government efforts would be directed towards reaching an agreement with all parties and leaders throughout the country.

"The question of financial reorganization appeared to present serious difficulties at the moment, though if one looked forward a year or even half a year outlook appeared much brighter. The immediate financial position was not pleasant. Funds were required to carry on until additional revenue was received. Parliament had to be maintained, in order to get the constitution drafted, the police and gendarmerie paid, to preserve order, and the salaries of official departments met, so that the work of that government could proceed. This question of immediate finances was engaging the attention of the government, and he had little doubt that it would be surmounted. Financial reorganization could not be introduced now, but during the next six months the Government intended to go thoroughly and soundly into the matter and draft a scheme of financial reorganization which they trusted would place China's financial position on a new and satisfactory basis. Dr. Koo concluded by stating that while he did not overlook the difficulties ahead he was confident that they would be overcome successfully."

Dissatisfaction among members of the staff of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway line, has resulted in a general walk-out of the employees and it was only on August 25, that the strike was believed to be under control. The workers'

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demands were granted by the government and all the old and new employees returned to work. The strike if continued would have brought about a serious situation.

According to the *North China Standard* the warfare in Szechuen has taken a peculiar situation. It started out as a fight for supremacy of the province, by three different military leaders, resolving into a struggle between the Second Army under General Yang and the Federated First and Third Armies. With the bitter opposition to General Wu Pei-fu by the people, the Second Army seems to predominate. There is a strong prejudice against bringing in a non-Szechuenese Army, and this would be a stumbling block to any progress. The situation in Kiangsi remains the same, with the bandits retreating into Anhui. It is understood that these men were followers of General Li Lieh-chun and are mostly Cantonese. Reports from Yunnan state that the administration there is confronted with serious unrest among its soldiery and the province has an army of some fifty thousand men, largely ex-bandits who are not very amenable to discipline.

According to the *Chung Mei News Service*, the situation in Canton is steadily improving toward a peaceful and normal state of government. The administrative body which is to be organized to meet the present exigency and of which Tang Shao-yi is to be asked to be the head with General Chen as associate, is expected to lend stability.

General Wu Pei-fu issues a general warning in Hupeh province against any discussion or framing of provincial self-government constitutions. While General Wu favors an establishment of provincial self-government constitutions, he states that all responsible leaders of the country should wait the outcome of national reunification scheme and program for reconstruction, avoiding any serious complications.

The Soviet Envoy in Peking, General Yoffe, seems to be holding sessions and getting large audiences. He warns the large crowds he has not come to China to distribute propaganda but to gain in a sincere and frank way sympathy and helpful suggestions from the young and educated student class of the country.

Appeals are still being sent out from Russia, according to the *Reuter's Service*, regarding the pitiful condition of the peasant class. Thousands of children and women are homeless and must be fed. Owing to droughts and locusts the situation in Odessa, Ukraine, and some of the governments of Volga are worse than last year.

The unrest of the people in Japan in the political arena is resulting in the formation of a new political party, and the Kokuminto party is the first step in the idea taking practical shape. The dissatisfaction with the present political parties, whose sole desire is to gain power is the direct cause of this scheme. The withdrawal of the Japanese Railway garrison from Manchuria, also seems to be the siginificant news of the week under review. The apearance of bandits in these districts shows the unsettled conditions of the Three Eastern Provinces and these bandits, it is understood declare their determination to annihilate the Japanese authorities.

The opening of the agricultural congress in Manila, seems to be the most important news during the week under review. General Leonard Wood, Quezon, Osmena and Corpus will open the first session and be the main officials of the congress. The shipping strike which has not been settled since last writing, is still on, and marine officers have issued information to the effect that they will not consider the proposition of settling the strike by arbitration No solution of the strike seems to be near. According to a report from the Philippine District office of the United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce the total exports of the U. S. during the month of July to Islands was $3,700,000 and imports to U. S. from Philippines was more than $7,000,000.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

August 23. Berlin dispatches state that Germans still boast about unbeaten army and on occasion of arrival of Field Marshal Hindenburg cries of "Hoch Hindenburg and Deutschland uber alles" were heard.——M. Poincare in attending officials' function declares other allies are obsessed with desire to regain markets, with France being forced in the backround.——According to London dispatch America buys 2,000,000 tons of coal abroad to help out strike situation.

August 24. Michael Collins, Irish Commander-in-chief was shot dead in ambush near Bandon, according to London report.——London dispatch says upon close investigation of a Professor of Science at Bordeaux, it is impossible to distinguish between a cultivated and natural pearl.——Berlin dispatch says Germany refuses to pledge mines in Ruhr district as solution of reparation problems.

August 25. Oxford Professor declares Buddhism is to be rival of Christianity in Far East, and each may be forced to work together.——New York dispatch says strike settlement fades as majority of executives leave meeting place.——The arrest of seventeen Communists at Michigan has

disclosed a plot for the organization of Communist groups in the Army and Navy and the initiation of militant action by Communists in the United States.

August 26. The collapse of reparations plan leads Germany to panic and is cause of much anxiety in London, according to London dispatch.——Washington report says Senator Cummins introduces bill establishing a distribution agency, creating a Federal fuel distributor.

August 27. The conference of the railway Brotherhood mediators and the executives of some railways has broken up and decision is that government will take over roads, and mines if tie-up lasts much longer.——Paris dispatch states France will publish in a short time her proposals on her debt to the United States.

August 28. London report says leading article in the *Times* in commenting on situation in China says despite gloomy prospect of immediate solution of country's difficulties it is something to learn there are men who are eager for reform and courageous enough to continue striving for them despite innumerable difficulties.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—Fluctuations in the cotton market during the past week have been within a rather narrow range of prices. Although trading continued fairly active, operations were of a more professional than general character. Under the circumstances, the course of prices has been without any special significance, although it must be noted that in the face of continued favourable weather conditions for the growing crop, and renewed bear pressure from local interests, prices have shown a resisting tendency and the net change for the week has been a moderate advance.

As to the crop outlook, evidence has been accumulating that the long period of favorable weather which has prevailed practically throughout the Belt, has been instrumental in bringing about a marked improvement in its condition. This may especially be said of the Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces, where the present outlook, with a late Fall, would seem to justify the expectation of an average yield, although our reports from the Yangtsze Valley, Shansi, Shensi, Shasi and Honan Provinces are by far less cheerful and continue to maintain that the improvement has been disappointing. It should not be overlooked that the dangers of further deterioration from climatic conditions in that portion of the Belt are also great.

While the technical position of the market may offer opportunities for occasional scalping operations, the progress of the crop will continue to be the chief basis for important price changes.

New York:—August 23 (Wednesday).

Private Cotton Crop Estimate at:—

60 per cent of normal

and the total crop:—

11,000,000 bales

as compared with previous estimate, published on July 24th of:—

73.5 per cent of normal

and the total crop at:—

11,950.000 bales

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been keeping steady, prices declined some Tls. 1.00 to Tls. 2.00 as compared with last week. New business for export some 7,000 to 8,000 bales has been recorded in all of 20's, 16's, 14's, 12's and 10's. From present indications a steady market is looked forward to for the near future.

Liverpool, August 24, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot .....13.78 Pence
" " October.....12.69 "
" " January.....12.41 "
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, August 24, 1922.

New York Market:—October .....22.44 Cents
December .....22.43 "
January .....22.26 "
March.....22.27 "
May .....22.13 "
Spot .....22.70 "
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, August 24, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. August .....Rps. 522 per Khandy,
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan..... " 365 " "
Fine Oomra, Sept ..... " 475 " "
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, November/December/January Tls. 29.50
Shanghai, November/December ..... " 28.25
M-ginned, November/December ..... " 28.25
Taichong, November/December ..... " 29.00
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, August 23rd, 1922.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of silver in London, after minor fluctuations is $\frac{1}{4}$d. lower than this day last week, the latest quotation being $34\frac{3}{4}$ both ready and forward. Locally the market continues quiet, exports still remaining dull and the demand for gold remittance being negligible. The chief feature of the week has been the almost complete liquidation of speculators overbought sterling position, under this influence the market became disturbed for a day or two, and as high as $3/5\frac{3}{4}$ was offering for T/T on London; however, rates soon receded on the succeeding inactivity.

The official rate at the close is 3/5 with $\frac{1}{8}$d. above offering, the tone being generally steady.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls. 40,749 000 an increase of Tls. 959,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 34,260,000 a decrease of $ 400,000.
Estimated value Tls. 65,416,000 as against Tls. 46,360,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for July	Thurs. Aug. 17	Friday Aug. 18	Sat. Aug. 19	Mon. Aug. 21	Tuesday Aug. 22	Wed. Aug. 23
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/5.719	3/4½ 3/5¼	3/5¼	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5
D/Drts "	--	3/4⅝ 3/5⅛	3/5⅛	3/5⅛	3/5⅛	3/5⅛	3/5⅛
4m/s "	--	3/5 3/5⅜	3/5⅜	3/5¼	3/5¼	3/5¼	3/5¼
T/T India	264.771	258 263	263	262	262	262	262
T/T France	938.958	950 970	975	955	960	960	960
T/T N. Y.	77.281	75½ 77	77¼	76½	76½	76½	76½
T/T H'kong	75.000	75½ 75½	75½	75	75	75	75
T/T Japan	62.240	63⅜ 62½	62¼	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
T/T Batavia	203.542	196½200	200	199	199	199	199
T/T Straits	67.187	69½ 68	68	68½	68½	68½	68½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/8 219	3/7 3/7⅜	3/7⅜	3/7	3/7½	3/7⅛	3/7⅛
4m/s " D/P		3/7¼ 3/8	3/8	3/7¼	3/7⅜	3/7⅜	3/7⅜
4m/s " "	3/8.719	3/7½ 3/8¼	3/8¼	3/7½	3/8	3/8	3/8
4m/s " "							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	988.958	10001020	1025	1005	1010	1010	1010
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	81 281	79½ 81	81¼	80½	80½	80½	80½
4m/s " Docs	--	80 81½	81¾	81	81	81	81

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Aug. 17	Aug. 18	Aug. 19	Aug. 21	Aug. 22	Aug. 23
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	35	34⅞	34¾	34⅝	35	34⅞
	G. $.69⅛	G. $.69⅞	G. $.69⅝	G. $. 69½	G. $. 69⅝	G. $. .69⅛
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 303⁴⁰	Tls. 302⁶⁰	Tls. 302⁸⁰	Tls. 305¹⁰	Tls. 305⁷⁰	Tls. 305⁰⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.2125	72.225	72.225	72 25	72.2125	72.212
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	1%	1%	1%	1½%	1½%	1½%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	3%	London on Paris	T/T 56.35
Bank of France rate of discount	4½%	London on Germany	T/T 5260
London open Market rate		New York on London	T/T 447⅞
of Discount	3 m/s. 2⅝%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/3 11/32
" "	4 m/s. 2⅝%	Hongkong on "	T/T 2/6 1/2
" "	6 m/s. 2½%	Yokohama " "	T/T 2/1 7/16

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(*Key: Pls.—Piculs of 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales, Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousand, Hk Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate July Tael 1.14 equal Gold $1*)

S. S. Siberia Maru, July 13

To Honolulu.

Silk, Pongees, Shantung	Pls	1 12

To San Francisco

Silk, Pongees, Shantung	Pls	3 56
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	57
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, other Ports	Pls.	8
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	27
Carpets	Pcs	43

To New York.

Silk, Pongees, Shantung	Pls	2.78
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	137
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	270
Straw Braid, White	,,	69
Skins, Marmot	Pcs.	1,700
Skins, Mole	,,	1,584

S. S. Wythewille, from U. S. A., July 7.

Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	1,556
Iron Bars	Pls	843
Iron Pipes	,,	3,837
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	1,024
Nickel	,,	84
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 500	,,	1,680
Dextrine	,,	162
Starch	,,	473
Sugar of Milk	,,	67
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	2
Typewriters	,,	65

S. S. Robert Dollar, July 20.

To Boston.

Nutgalls	Pls	285

To New York.

Tea, Black, Shanghai	Pls.	1,255
Bristles	,,	200
Nutgalls	,,	706
Oil, Wood	,,	842
Wool, Sheep's	,,	316
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	25,855
Carpets	,,	8

S. S. Grelarlie, from U. S. A., July 10

Iron Angles	Pls.	1,038
,, Bars	,,	336
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	11,994
Iron Plates	,,	6,505
Iron, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	Pls	18
Pipes	,,	383
Sheets, Plain	,,	2,049
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,417
Sugar of Milk	,,	50
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	7,026
Machines, Sewing	Pcs.	25
Motor-trucks	,,	3
Oilcloth	,,	761
Typewriters	,,	25
Machinery	Hk.Tls	137,382

S. S. Oanfa, from U. S A , July 11

Sheetings:		
Grey, 11 lb.	Pcs.	2,000
Iron, Bars	Pls.	2,116
Iron, Bar Ends	,,	759
Iron, Beams	,,	1,706
Iron, Hoop Cuttings	,,	317
Iron, Nails, Wire	,,	3,769
Iron, Pipes	,,	298
Iron, Plates	,,	2,825
Iron, Galvanized:		
Pipes	Pls	1,020
Wire Shorts	,,	1,791
Nickel	,,	84
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	609
Leather, Cow	,,	5
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	6,330
Cigarettes	Mille	60,500
Machinery	Hk. Tls	169,108

S. S. Chambord, July 31

To New York

Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 15	Pls.	15.15

S. S. Empress of Asia, July 15.

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 3	Pls.	3

To White Hall, N. Y.

Silk Cocoons, Domestic, Pierced Shanghai, Bls. 33	Pls.	100.09

To Winnipeg.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	1.70
Tea, Black, Shanghai	,,	1

To Chicago

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 5	Pls	5 01
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	176
Tea, Black, Shanghai	,,	219
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	1,640
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	20
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	1
Imperial, Shanghai	,,	73
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	51
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	10
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	25

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 286	Pls.	287 48
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 310	Pls.	309.12
White, other Ports, Bls. 4	,,	3.98
Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Hankow Bls. 20	Pls.	20.33
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	8.45
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	38.84
Egg, Whole, Dried	,,	225
Skins, Marmot	Pcs.	5,100
Skins, Weasel	,,	11,900
Skins, Wolf	,,	253

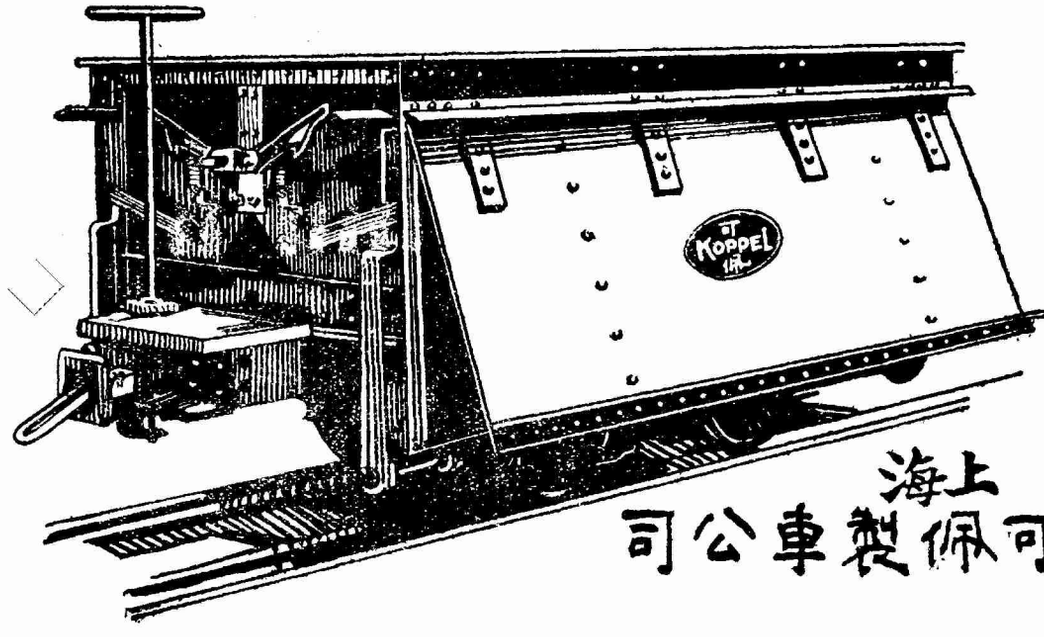
S S. President Jackson, from U S. A., July 12

Sheetings:		
Grey, 9 lb	Pcs.	8,000
Iron Nails, Wire	Pls.	43
Butter	,,	12
Flour, Wheat	,,	404
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	4
Vegetables, Fresh	,,	20
Hats	Doz.	65
Cigarettes	Mille	5,000

S. S. Moorish Prince, July 26

To New York.

Tea, Black, Shanghai	Pls.	263
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	50
Hair, Horse	,,	9
Hair, Horse Tail	,,	23
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	256,802



Gable Bottom cars for Iron Ore supplied to a China Iron Mine.

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

No. 2 Canton Road
SHANGHAI

22-034

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, I. A. Landesman.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings.

Aug. 28, 1922, Cause No. 1847, U. S. v. Boyd; trial continued; testimony of Marshall, Smith and Chang; continued to August 29.

" 28, " " " 1384, King v. A. O. Anderson & Co.; on motion to assign for trial.

" 28, " " " 1511, Hsu Wen Hwa Tang v. Standard Oil Co.; on demurrer; submitted.

FLEMING v. UNITED STATES

III

ON MOTIONS TO REDUCE SENTENCE AND FOR BAIL

(*Decided August 9, 1921*)

LOBINGIER, J.:

Respondent has filed a motion "for a reduction of the sentence" based principally upon the following provision:

> "No fine imposed by a *consul* for a contempt committed in presence of the Court, or for failing to obey a summons from the same, shall exceed fifty dollars; nor shall the imprisonment exceed twenty-four hours for the same contempt." [1]

This statute is in derogation of the common law under which, as pointed out in the original order, imprisonment for contempt was "at the discretion of the judges." [2] And "all statutes in derogation of the common law are to be strictly construed." [3] In specifying "a consul" the section cannot, except in clear terms, be extended to any other. The limitation, imposed as long ago as 1860, was, doubtless, an appropriate one as regards a consul who was then usually an officer without legal training. But the organic act creating this Court requires [4] that its Judge shall be a "lawyer of good standing and experience" and the reason for such limitation upon him never arose.

It is true that the same act provides [5] "that the jurisdiction of this court shall be exercised in conformity with said treaties and the law of the United States now in force in reference to the American consular courts in China." But, as we have seen, the limitation invoked by respondent is one not upon the "consular courts" but upon the "consul," and there is a distinction in the different sections of the laws then "in force in reference to American Consular Courts in China" between "consular courts" and "consuls" even in the latters' judicial capacity. Some sections [6] relate to "consular courts"; others to "consuls" only [7] and consular courts were not always presided over by a consul. The Minister e. g. was given "original jurisdiction" (i.e. the jurisdiction to hold consular court) whenever a consular officer was "interested either as party or witness." [8] And no such limitation in contempt cases was placed upon the Minister nor indeed upon the Court. The Minister, as an appellate tribunal, [9] necessarily possessed the

1. U. S. Rev. Stats. sec. 4104. The Consular Regulations (ch. 16, par. 95) also use the word "consuls."
2. Blackstone, Comm. IV, 286. Cf. U. S. v. Hudson, 7 Cr. (U. S.) 32, 3 L. ed., 259.
3. Cyc. XXXVI, 1179.
4. Act of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, ch. 3934, sec. 6.
5. Id. sec. 4.
6. E. g. Rev. Stats. secs. 4092, 4093.
7. E. g. secs. 4087-4089.
8. U. S. Rev. Stats., sec. 4109.
9. Id. sec. 4091.

Aug. 29, 1922, Cause No. 1847, U. S. v. Boyd; testimony taken of Gholson, Chang, Porter, Ludwig, Conduit and VanBuskirk whereupon prosecution rested; testimony of Tsen Tsu Shu, Wong Zu Koh and defendant, continued.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1858, Swinehart v. Swinehart; on motion for alimony.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1670, Swinehart v. Swinehart, Moore et al; on motion to assign for trial.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1847, U. S v. Boyd; trial continued; testimony taken of defendant and of witnesses Klingsmith, Chang and Yu in rebuttal; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

Aug. 23, 1922, Cause No. 1850, U. S. v. Shoop; plea of guilty.

,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 1857, U. S. v. White and Peterson; testimony taken of Tsang Ching Sun, C. P. C. 443, Sundar Singh ann defendants.

,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1854, U. S. v. Smith; on motion of District Attorney to dismiss.

Judgment and Orders:

Aug. 24, 1922, Cause No. 1703, U. S. v. Moore; decision.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1482, Dodge & Seymour, v. Porter; writ of *mandamus* denied.

,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1731, U. S. v. Bowe; sentence.

,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1779, Dodge & Seymour, Ltd v. Janes; demurrer sustained.

,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 1511, Hsu Wen Hwa Tang v. Standard Oil Co.; demurrer sustained.

(By the Commissioner)

Aug. 28, 1922, Cause No. 1850, U. S. v. Shoop; dismissed with warning.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1854, U. S. v. Smith; order of dismissal.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1857, U. S. v. White and Peterson; order to pay fine and costs.

Assignments for Hearing:

September 1, 1922, 9:30 a. m., Cause No 1384, King v. Anderson & Co.

,, 4, ,, 3:00 p. m., Cause No. 1606, Kamorovsky v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.

,, 5, ,, 9:30 a. m., Cause No 1670, Stotler v. Andersen, Meyer & Co.

,, 11, ,, 3:00 p. m., Cause No. 699, In re John A. Bell's Will.

,, 11, ,, 3:00 p. m., Cause No. 753, In re Amy Bell's Will.

power, inherent in all courts [10] to punish for contempt. Indeed it is expressly provided [11] that

> "*In all cases*, except as herein otherwise provided, the punishment of crime provided for by this title shall be by fine or imprisonment, or both, *at the discretion of the officer* who decides the case."

Now "contempt of court is a specific criminal offense" [12] and as it is "otherwise provided" only as regards "a consul" it is clear that there was no limitation upon the Minister's exercise of jurisdiction to punish for contempt, and it passed, thus unlimited, to this court by the express terms of its organic act. [13]

It would be absurd to apply to the Judge of this court all the limitations previously imposed upon "consuls" when acting judicially—e.g. the limitation that

> "they shall entertain jurisdiction in matters of contract, at the port where, or nearest to which, the contract was made, or at the port at which, or nearest to which, it was to be executed, and in all other matters, at the port where, or nearest to which, the cause of controversy arose, or at the port where, or nearest to which, the damage complained of was sustained, provided such port be one of the ports at which the United States are represented by consuls." [14]

Yet if respondent's contention were correct we should be obliged to apply this and other limitations which would seriously hamper the work of this court. The language invoked by respondent from the organic act [15] regarding "laws of the United States now in force" etc. is obviously taken from the Revised Statutes [16] themselves and must be construed in the light of the purpose there apparent which was to provide a general system of jurisprudence and not to impose narrow limits upon jurisdiction.

It cannot be supposed that the framers of the organic act who desired to create at United States Court of dignity and jurisdiction more extensive than that of a District Court at home seriously intended to limit the power of its Judge, to protect the Court, to that exercised by an administrative officer without legal training and having little occasion to exercise judicial functions. But if such had been the intent it would have been corrected by the later legislation of Congress. More than five years after the passage of the court Act, Congress enacted the Federal Judicial Code, [17] which contains the following:

> "Sec. 267. Suits in equity shall not be sustained in *any court of the United States* in any case where a plain, adequate, and complete remedy may be had at law.
>
> "Sec. 268. The said courts shall have power to impose and administer all necessary oaths, and to punish, by fine or imprisonment, *at the discretion of the court*, contempts of their authority."

Here then is a clear and unequivocal declaration that "any court of the United States" may punish contempts "at the discretion of the court." Surely if any tribunal is a "court of the United States" it is the United States Court for China.

10. U. S. v. Hudson, 7 Cr. (U. S.) 32. 3 L. ed. 259; In re Terry. 128 U. S. 289, 32 L. ed. 405; In re Maury. 205 Fed. 626; People v. Wilson. 64 111 195.
11. Rev. Stats., sec. 4101.
12. New Orleans v. Steamship Co., 20 Wall. (U. S.) 387, 22 L. ed. 354, Cf. Corpus Juris, XIII, 7.
13. Act of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large. Sess. I, ch. 3934, sec. 1.
14. U. S. Rev. Stats., sec. 4085.
15. 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, ch. 3934, sec. 4.
16. U. S. Rev. Stats. Sec. 4086.
17. Act of March 3, 1911, 36 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. III, ch. 231, p. 1163.

(To be Continued Next Issue)

Miscellaneous Filings:

Aug. 23, 1922, Cause No. 1857, U. S. v. White and Peterson; complaint.

" 23, " " " 1792, Moore v. Far East Trading Co.; petition of appeal.

" 23, " " " 1764, Campbell v. Gruenebaum et al.; plaintiff's brief on motion for non-suit.

" 23, " " " 1388, Weil v. Wright; consent to substitution of attorneys; notice of motion.

" 23, " " " 1378, American Sales Corporation v. U. S. Shipping Board and Pacific Mail S. S. Co.; notice of motion.

" 23, " " " 1384, Jatz Y. T. King v. A. O. Andersen & Co.; notice of motion.

" 23, " " " 1473, Russian Economic Society v. The Liberty Club; notice of motion.

" 23, " " " 1832, In re Estate of Gertrude Frances Missemer, deceased; letters of administration.

" 24, " " " 1663, Giesel & Co. et al. v. Reid's Ltd. Inc.; marshal's return of subpoena duces tecum.

" 24, " " " 1511, Hsu Wen Hwa Tang v. Standard Oil Co.; notice of substitution of attorneys; notice of motion.

" 24, " " " 935, Dakoutchaeff v. China & Mongolia Export Co.; notice of substitution of attorneys.

" 25, " " " 1856, Yu Fond Steamship Co. v. Wm. Katz & Co.; marshal's return of summons.

" 25, " " " 1858, Swinehart v. Swinehart; petition; affidavit; notice of motion; summons issued.

" 25, " " " 1116, Tobacco Products Corporation v. U. S. Siberian Co.; notice of motion.

" 25, " " " 1849, Johnson v. Crane; answer.

" 25, " " " 1835, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. The Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.; motion for bill of particulars.

" 26, " " " 1842, Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd., v. Porter; return and answer.

" 26, " " " 1858, Swinehart v. Swinehaat; marshal's return of summons.

" 26, " " " 1840, Zao Pa Chuen v. Sino-American Stock and Produce Exchange, Inc.; notice of hearing intervention.

" 26, " " " 1096, Hanish v. Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc.; notice of substitution of attorneys.

" 26, " " " 1670, Swinehart v. Swinehart, Moore, Moson Hart & Co. Inc.; motion to set.

" 26, " " " 1859, U. S. v. Kingsley; complaint.

" 28, " " " 1606, Kamorovsky v. The Hartford Fire Insurance Co. et al; opposition to petition of intervention.

" 28, " " " 1378, American Sales Corporation v. U. S. Shipping Board and Pacific Mail S. S. Co.; notice of substitution of attorneys.

" 28, " " " 1663, Giesel & Co. et al. v. Reid's Ltd. Inc.; stipulation.

" 28, " " " 1860, Pacific Trading Co. v. American Trading Co.; petition; summons issued

" 28, " " " 1861, Luk Hop Company v. American Express Company; petition; summons issued.

" 28, " " " 1847, U. S. v. Boyd; marshal's return of subpoena.

" 29, " Mills and Manning, Inc.; articles of incorporation.

" 29, " Park Garage Inc.; articles of incorporation.

" 29, " " " 1862, Moore v. Elmont; petition; summons issued.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of	Cause No. 1822
LEONIDAS WILLIAM PIERCE,	Estate No. 440
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before February 24, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

(Mrs.) Nellie A. Pierce,
Executrix,
c/o Central China Mission,
Yangchow, China.

Shanghai, China,
August 24, 1922.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 1832
GERTRUDE FRANCES MISSEMER,	Estate No. 442
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before February 24, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Geo. W. Missemer,
Administrator,
8, Ford Lane,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China,
August 24, 1922.

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Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d		7 00	7.15	7.35	9 30	9 50	12 10	12 30	15 25	17 15	17 45	19 35	23.30
Nansiang ... .. d.		7 28	7.45	8 03	—	10 31	12 41	12 58	16 01	17 47	18 15	20 05	0 02
Soochow .. d		8 59		9 41	11 14	12 53		14 43	18 24	19 39			1 39
Wusih . . d	7 00	9 59		10 44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19 34	20 36			2.38
Changchow . d	8.14	10 56		11 41	12 49	15 28		16 38		21 38			3.42
Tanyang d,	9 30	11.52			13 38	16 28		17 38					—
Chinkiang d	10 31	12.49			14 22	17 34		18 33					5 34
Nanking . a	12 30	14.21			15 43	19 35		20 02					7 20
Pukow . d					17 05								9 30
Hsuchowfu .. d					1 16	T.P.L						T.P.L	19.40
Tsinanfu d					9 38	11 day						11 day	6 00
Tientsin Central a					18 05								15 25
Do d.					18 15								16 16
Tientsin East.. a					18 25	P.M.L.						P.M.L.	—
Do d					18 55								—
Peking a					22 06								19.15

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking d.											10 15		5 50
Tientsin East a.										P.M.L.	13 35	P.M.L.	—
Do d.											14 00		—
Tientsin Central a.											14 10		9.14
Do d											14 20		10.00
Tsinanfu . d										T.P.L	22.21	T.P.L	19 43
Hsuchowfu .. d										11 day	6 31	11 day	5.28
Pukow a											14.30		16.15
Nanking . d					7.40		8.10	11 05			15.50	16 15	23.00
Chinkiang . d					9 20		10 25	12 54			17 29	18 27	0 52
Tanyang .. d					9 57		11 21	13 36			18.03	19.26	—
Changchow .. d			7 10		10 59	12 00	12 44	14 32			18 57	20 46	2.41
Wusih . d		7.20	8 22		11 59	13 02	14 07	15 33			19 43	21 52	3.53
Soochow . d		8.21	9 39		12 54	14 02	15 25	16 31			20.32		4 58
Nansiang d	8 15	10 33	11 34	13 00	14.27	16 03	17.45	18 18	18.40	20 35	—		6 25
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11 00	12 05	13 30	14.55	16 30	18.20	18 45	19 13	21 05	22 00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d	6 45	8 15	9 40	11 05	12 30	13 55	15 20	16 45	18 10	19 35	21 00	22 25	23.50	1 15
Kiangwan d	7 10	8 40	10 05	11 31	12.55	14.20	15 46	17 10	18 35	20 00	21 25	22 50	0 15	1 40
Tientungan d	7.16	8 46	10 11	11 37	13 01	14 26	15 52	17 16	18.41	20 06	21 31	22 56	0 21	1 46
Shanghai North a	7 20	8 50	10 15	11 41	13 05	14 30	15 56	17 20	18 45	20 10	21 35	23 00	0.25	1 50

Shanghai North d	6 00	7 30	9 00	10 25	11 50	13 15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18 55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0 35
Tientungan d	6 05	7 35	9 05	10 30	11 55	13 20	14.45	16 10	17.35	19 00	20 25	21 50	23 15	0.40
Kiangwan d	6 12	7.42	9.12	10 37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16 17	17.42	19 07	20 32	21.57	23 22	0 47
Woosung Forts a	6 35	8.06	9.35	11 00	12 25	13.50	15.15	16 40	18 05	19 30	20 55	22 20	23 45	1 10

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South .....dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.45*	*18.00*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction .....arr.	..	*8.58*	*9.58*	*13.48*	*16.08*	*18.18*	*19.38*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	——	..	21.46
Yehsah.....dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	22.17
Changan.....dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	---	..	22.51
Hangchow.....dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	---	..	23.45
Zahkou.....arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	---	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou.....d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Hangchow.....d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.27
Changan.....d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.14
Yehsah.....d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Kashing.....d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Kashai.....d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang.....d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction....d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*16.07*	*18.42*	..	*22.26*
Shanghai South.....a.	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.15*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction....d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei.....d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield.....d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North....a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) **Zahkou to Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao .... dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkou ..... dep.	8.10	10.10	..	15.05	..	18.30	..
Kenshangmun... dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.06	16.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow ..... dep.	8.30	10.30	12.25	15.25	16.45	18.51	23.50
Hangchow..... dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..	Kenshangmun . dep.	8.42	10.47	12.37	15.37	16.57	19.02	0.02
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..	Konzenchiao .. arr.	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.10	19.51	0.15

R. Restaurant Car